

The March of the Nations
By Rufus Steele

Germany Has a Nazi Turnover
Reich Catholic Bishops Protest
U. S. Embargoes Arms to Cuba
Boston Opens Underbay Tube
Canada Gets Back Its Mace
Byrd Shatters Polar Monotony

GERMANY'S internal political troubles climax in what appears to be a militant Nazi house cleaning with Chancellor Hitler yielding the broom like a blindfold. Beginning with Vice Chancellor von Papen's frank Marburg speech, demanding restoration of the right to criticize the National Socialist régime, the old Storm Trooper-Steel helmet row has broken out anew with clashes and threats, each side claiming Hitler's support. Now Capt. Ernst Roehm, Nazi Chief of Staff, is reported removed and ejected, Karl Ernst, Nazi commander in Berlin, and other extremists arrested. Former Chancellor Kurt von Schleicher killed while resisting arrest as a conspirator, and various Nazi headquarters and public buildings under guard, with the black-shirted Schutz Staffeln, Hitler's bodyguards, supervising operations. A turnover progresses—But Chancellor Hitler appears to be in unchanged command.

Germany's Roman Catholic bishops send a fiery episcopal letter to all the clergy charging suppression, injustice and persecution of priests. It denounces Nazi "paganism" plans for a new national church and faith. It declares "Christ's fountain of grace cannot be replaced by an alleged mystery of Nordic blood," and opposes anti-Semitism, saying the Ten Commandments hold for the Jews as well as others. The letter denies supreme power of the state in religious affairs.

Washington places an embargo on all shipments of arms to Cuba except under license of the Department of State. President Mendieta and his régime will be able to obtain needed munitions, but their enemies will be cut off. This is an effort by Washington to strengthen stable government in Cuba—America, having waived rights in Cuba, remains its friend.

Boston celebrates joyfully as Mayor Mansfield snips a white ribbon to open the new \$19,000,000 East Boston Vehicular Tunnel. This 4600-foot tube, second longest of its kind in the country, connects the historic North End with the one-time home of the famous clipper ships. It ends ferriage to the East Boston Airport and gives needed easy access to North Shore highways. Motorists, charged 25 cents toll, are already clamoring for lower rates. The tunnel begins at Paul Revere's house, but how times have changed—They wouldn't let Paul gallop through it on his horse today.

Canada prepares to welcome the U. S. S. Wilmington as it steams into Toronto harbor bearing the mace of the old Upper Canada Parliament. This historic emblem was carried off as a trophy of war when Gen. Zebulon Pike and the American forces stormed and captured Fort York in 1813, he dying. The mace goes back on order of President Roosevelt. A treaty provision is waived to permit an American warship to land armed men as escort of honor. This is readily understandable—Or the unforgotten American-Canadian border arms mean only ornaments.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, the French Line, celebrates the seventeenth anniversary of its first entering the port of New York. In 1864 its "giant" liner Washington, a clipper-rigged, paddle-wheeled steamship 350 feet long, 45 feet wide and 33 feet deep, of 3400 tons burden, puffed and sailed to the harbor with its 330 cabin passengers. The French Line's new flagship the Normandie, building at St. Nazaire, is 1027 feet long, 117 feet 6 inches beam, of 75,000 tons—Steady American patronage helps build this largest single moving unit in mechanical history.

Vienna sees the Socialists engage in their first open fight since they were suppressed by the cannon of the Dollfuss régime. Socialist workers rebel against an increase in their rents of from 40 to 150 per cent ordered by Mayor Richard Schmitz. Vice Mayor Dr. Karl Winter, a champion of the workers, urges them to pay only the old rent and calls on the social service department of the Government to make up the increase. Both Mayor and Vice Mayor are Dollfuss appointees—The Chancellor must turn away from the bomb outrages lone enough to prove himself a wise landlord.

Antarctica supplies interesting information on how to keep cheerful while spending a six-months lone vigil in the south polar night. Admiral Byrd admits by radio, at the end of 90 days alone in his snowed-under hut on Ross Barrier, that monotony tries to edge in on him. So he changes over to a different line of books. Then he changes the hour for daily physical exercise. Several times in really trying periods he has flooded his cabin with vocal music, only to find himself fleeing into the still, chill outdoors—The lonesome unamused mariner was his own vocalist.

East Boston Tunnel Opens For Business

Mayor's Wife Snips Tape for First Car to Enter \$19,000,000 Tube

U. S. Second Largest

Makes Airport Most Accessible of Any Large City and Cuts Distance to North

The harbor gap between Boston and East Boston narrowed down to a mere two-minute jump today as Mrs. Frederick W. Mansfield, wife of Boston's Mayor, snipped a white ribbon and opened the new \$19,000,000 East Boston Vehicular Tunnel, christening it the "Gen. William H. Sumner Tunnel" after the noted soldier of the War of 1812 who played a large part in the development of East Boston.

Thousands of spectators, including city and state officials, witnessed the exercises staged at the Boston end. Mayor Mansfield and Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, representing Governor Ely, spoke. Bands played at both ends. A chorus sang.

Thus ended the engineering phase of this major undertaking. Today started the service phase, which a tunnel official deems "everlasting." In March, 1931, engineers started the tunnel which now connects the historic hallowed North End with that famous home of Donald McKay's fleet clipper ships, East Boston. Almost in the shadow of the Paul Revere House in North Square and not far from Faneuil Hall yawns the Boston opening. Here also stands the Administration Building.

Shares Bus to Airport
The under-harbor tube service means much to Boston business in speed. Perhaps the chief beneficiary is the East Boston Airport. Until today Boston's air service has been crippled by slow passage from Boston proper to the airport. Ferry service is necessarily slow. Often, because of forced waiting, nearly an hour has been wasted between hotels and airport.

Harbor crossers will have no waiting. Once the toll is paid the motorist may speed under the harbor, come up on the other side in two minutes or less, and arrive at the airport in five minutes. No longer will time saved by air be whittled away in slow harbor passage. Col. Thomas P. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, said Boston's airport is now the most accessible of large cities airports.

Other tunnel services are fast passage for commercial cars and quick access to the North Shore and through routes to the North. Regular commuting service, however, undoubtedly will be small. East Boston residents already have shouted loud and long that the 25 cents passenger car one-way rate is too high. But the man late to work no doubt will be glad the tunnel is there.

Only One Is Longer
The East Boston tube is the second longest vehicular tunnel in the United States. Only New York's Holland tunnel is longer. Detroit, Mich., and Oakland, Calif., are the only other United States cities possessing such tunnels at present.

Colonel Sullivan and Mr. Wilbur W. Davis, chief engineer of the Transit Department, are enthusiastic about the new tube.

Inquiry on Relief Forced by Jobless in South Carolina
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Responding to the bombardment of criticism hurled at the administration of federal relief in this State for South Carolina's horde of unemployed, Gov. Ibra C. Blackwood has called upon the Department of Justice in Washington to conduct a thorough investigation of the conditions which have provoked unrest in every section of the Commonwealth and threats of mob violence in Richland County.

The Governor decided to invoke the intervention of the government agency after a local committee of seven laid before him complaints registered at mass meetings of unemployed here, at Greenville and Orangeburg, which alleged discrimination, social and political favoritism and nepotism in the dispensation of relief and work, and demanded the removal of Mr. Malcolm J. Miller, state relief administrator.

Whizzing Autos Dive Under Boston Harbor



Composite Boston Skyline and Tube Project With Straightaway of Tunnel Itself

President Waits Eagerly to Begin Month's Voyage

Sunday Night Set for His Sailing From Annapolis to Inspect Possessions

WASHINGTON, June 30—Tomorrow night a fast car will speed out of the White House grounds, turn down the road for Annapolis, Maryland, and shortly thereafter draw up on the dock at the United States Naval Academy.

A half dozen men with the air of runaways will jump into a waiting launch, a petty officer will cast off the painter, and with nose swinging downstream the little boat will soon disappear from shore.

That will be the last any one in the United States will see of President Roosevelt for about a month. He literally will be running away from probably the second hardest single week since he has been in office, as well as from all the work and all the strain which the just closed session of Congress put upon him.

And he will be running away in a way that pleases him most. For the month he will be captain of his own ship with no one around him who does not love the sea and ships as much as he. The little launch will carry him to the U. S. S. Houston, sleek, 10,000-ton cruiser. As he comes alongside "ruffles" will welcome aboard the sailor president, who in his own right will be the ranking naval officer aboard.

Good Will for Haiti
From the moment this anchor comes up and his ship heads for the open sea he will be free from the cares of office and the prying eyes of the multitude as has no other United States President in history.

Crowds Seek Relief at Beaches
Lawrence Sees Liquor Shortage
Pirated Yawl Drifts Back Empty

Cohasset Folk Think They May Have Solution of Old Collings Mystery—Police Buy Machine to Run Spiked Carpet for Speeders

The Boston Day

Boston simmered under an intermittently scorching sun today and many a citizen frankly wished for a recurrence—in other parts—of yesterday's Dover Street "flood." Workmen labored over a 20-foot hole in the pavement near Washington Street in the South End, ripped up yesterday by a break in a water main. The four-story spout of refreshing, but at the same time unusable, water sprayed roofs, soaked down basements, caused damage of over \$100,000. The leak is plugged, but the holes in the street and in near-by windows remain. The cooling water is on its subterranean way down to the ocean.

Water, salt and otherwise, enticed thousands from the sweltering city today, many even forgetting the East Boston Tunnel opening in their anxiety to find a cooling medium. The new five-day week left jobs finished and a long week-end ahead. Beaches and near-by lakes were crowded, as the thermometer in town climbed toward 90.

Those who read that Baltimore, Md., yesterday languished under a temperature of 102 and that New York watched the mercury go up around the 100 mark, were consoled somewhat, however.

Locally generated heat permeated City Hall last night. Mayor Mansfield, charged with turning all city bonding and insurance business over to his brother-in-law, invited the "Fin Com" to do all the snoring necessary. In fact, His Honor "requests" a full investigation of claims made by Representative John J. Craven of Roxbury. Mr. Craven had objected to the wholesale firing of city employees.

Liquor

Lawrence Faces Shortage
Somewhat Lawrence probably will have to get through the week-end—possibly longer—with only 45 places at which to buy liquor. A while ago there were 107. But the State Alcohol Beverage Control Commission reminded the local board that the Lawrence quota was 86, that unless the list was shaved "drastic" action would follow.

Legislators Vote For Race Betting As Session Ends

Massachusetts Lawmakers Don't Shine for Constructive Efforts

By Ralph M. Blagden
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The second session of the Massachusetts Legislature sank to a close as the sun rose this morning.

Sharred in an ignominious wrangle over a \$33 addition to their salaries, the legislators did nothing in the closing hours of their session to recover public approbation.

With due consideration for differences in viewpoints about what constitutes good legislation, the present Legislature, with its record of 331 acts and 44 resolutions passed, is a Legislature of lost opportunities.

One of the last measures signed this morning was the morally retrogressive pari-mutuel betting bill, an act that accentuated the constructive pattern partially designed by prominent civic groups.

Back in the days before this Legislature had proved it was just another state legislative body, public hope was high as it viewed the constructive pattern partially designed by prominent civic groups.

Police
Speeders Lose a Point
Patrolman James T. Malloy, trying to roll out the spiked "magic carpet" to stop boy speeders on Bunker Hill street recently, didn't get out of the way in time. The boys today are in jail awaiting trial in connection with his death.

But the hill still offers inducement to lawless speed fans and police still think something is needed to stop them besides laws and warnings. The spiked carpet has to be pulled out across the street in the path of the speeding car. And the puller risks his life in doing it. Patrolman Hilary Garpar worked out a device by which the carpet is propelled out across the street by the release of a heavy spring, displacing the human puller. Police tried to interest their superiors in building and

Hitler Halts Mutiny by Jailing Leaders of 'Second Revolution'

Former Chancellor, Kurt von Schleicher, Killed as He Resists Arrest on Conspiracy Charge

Der Fuehrer's Chief of Staff Deposed and Exiled From Party

Goering Tells Press That Efforts to Disintegrate National Socialism Will Be Quelled by Serner Measures If Necessary

Opposition to the Hitler dictatorship flamed with intense suddenness in Germany today but the National Socialist Chancellor, with drastic counter-measures, apparently held complete control.

The Hitler Government, according to the Associated Press, appeared attacked from two sides as extreme police action was taken to halt the unrest which had been visible beneath the surface for weeks. A "second revolution" by members of Herr Hitler's brown-shirt army was stamped out and its leaders, including the former chief of the Brown Shirts, either arrested or deposed.

A conservative plot against the Government was reported uncovered and Gen. Kurt von Schleicher—former chancellor, maker of prime-ministers and long an opponent of Herr Hitler—was shot while resisting arrest on charges of conspiracy. Censorship of news dispatches, together with the halting of all communications was instituted and not until the Government had issued its official explanations of the crisis were cables reopened.

Chancellor Hitler's move to halt incipient plots against his régime was the answer to the most vigorous opposition that the National Socialist dictatorship has faced since it was established, Jan. 30, 1933. Brooding no opposition, the German Chancellor had been forced to steer a course which brought him into silent conflict with two elements. On the one hand, the members of the old aristocracy and the Nationalists sought to control Hitler from within and to mold his policies to their own ends. General von Schleicher and Herr Franz von Papen, the Vice-Chancellor who was arrested but later released, represented various wings of the Conservative group.

On the other hand, the more radical elements among Herr Hitler's followers continued to press for a "second revolution," which would place in effect the extreme measures embodied in the National Socialist platform.

Meanwhile less vocal opposition also faces the National Socialist Government with the Roman Catholic Church formally protesting against the Reich's religious policy.

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BERLIN, June 30—Chancellor Adolf Hitler today rode roughshod over foes attempting to overthrow his régime.

Former Chancellor Kurt von Schleicher, reactionary and monarchist, was killed by police when he resisted arrest as a conspirator.

Capt. Ernst Roehm, National Commander of the National Socialist Storm Troops and one of the most advanced radicals, was deposed from power and ejected from the party.

Against Two Groups
Premier Hermann Wilhelm Goering of Prussia announced that he was carrying out drastic police action on Herr Hitler's personal orders against National Storm Troop leaders attempting to force a second German revolution. His measures, he said, were extended in two directions—against absolute reactionaries and absolute radicals.

"In order that no false news might get out," Goering told a meeting of foreign press correspondents, "I have ordered all communications with foreign countries stopped for the present until you hear my statement which gives you the undistorted truth, but I warn you seriously not to let your imagination run wild."

"For weeks, we have known that a certain clique of Storm Troop leaders have been attempting to mislead the brave and decent Storm Troop men on to a path leading to revolution."

"That would necessarily have led to the overthrowing of the state."

Have Been Watching
"The chief of the Secret Police and my police organs have watched these men minutely and know what they had in mind—namely, a second revolution."

"Der Fuehrer (the leader I. E. Hitler) is determined to make an example and to let the whole world know that whoever raises his hand against the third Reich (the present government of Germany) loses his head."

"Roehm and co-workers thought they could bring pressure to bear upon Der Fuehrer but he got ahead of them. Der Fuehrer had Roehm arrested and put into jail where he will await judgment."

"Many group and upper group leaders (of the Storm Troopers) also have been seized and will await their day of judgment."

"Der Fuehrer ordered me to represent him in this action, which I shall carry out without giving quarter."

Hitler's Black Shirts
Even as General Goering made his announcement, the streets of Berlin were being patrolled by steel-helmeted policemen armed with rifles.

Chancellor Hitler's crack special guard, the black-shirted Schutz Staffeln, were to be seen on duty as

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Trolley Strike Ends But Others Continue

By the Associated Press
Strikers of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company returned to their jobs today, ending four days of terrorism.

The company and union employees agreed on truce terms, permitting the resumption of street car and bus service and restoration of light to darkened homes in Milwaukee and near-by cities. One fatality, hundreds hurt and inestimable property damage is the price.

At Hopewell, Va., the management of the Tubize Chatillon Rayon Plant said it would send in 50 men to prevent an explosion which would wreck the \$20,000,000 plant.

Strikers of the town, who forced the closing said it was just a ruse to start resumption of work. Nineteen hundred employees are out.

President Roosevelt's Labor Disputes Board continued its efforts to obtain cessation of the strike of 27,000 water-front workers on the Pacific Coast. The Government sent word it was considering operation of Alaska supply vessels.

In St. Louis, 1000 of the 1200 employees of the Century Electric Company, a manufacturing concern, struck for higher wages and union recognition.

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Things Present
Much has been said of President Roosevelt's famous smile. Today, however, interest centers on his "left ear." Is that ear too attentive to the patronage pleas of Mr. James A. Farley? Illuminating comment on this question is to be found in the leading editorial on the back page.

Like a cold near on a hot summer's day is the engraving "Hot Chestnuts" on the Art Page today. In fact, it almost brought a shiver as thoughts turned to frosty evenings, and burning charcoal.

Vacationing at home this year? Perhaps you'd like to know how one mother worked out a program to fit the family. Turn to the Educational Page.

And with such porches as are pictured on the Interior Decoration and Antiques Page, one would almost wish the opportunity to vacation at home.

How six baby carriages stopped work on a Brooklyn, N. Y., CWA project is told in today's Sunday.

And Things to Come
Monday brings "The Children's Page," more pictures from the Album of the Monitor Camera Club, and a most delightful reproduction of a Japanese print, "Carp Leaping," on the Home Forum Page.

Breach Made in Walls of NRA Ban on Cuban Arms One-Sided Olive Branch Offered to Borah

Government Allows Contractors to Cut List Prices
Up to 15 Per Cent—Washington Stands by
Mendieta—G. O. P. Wants Idahoan

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Only one major problem yet remained of President Roosevelt's pre-emption task as 24 hours of intense activity cleared up half a dozen issues and set new goal posts before the eyes of the New Dealers.

Apparently being saved for the last moment was the decision on the Frazier-Lempe farm-mortgage bill, expected momentarily here during the last week.

But there was speculation only on this issue as the President turned his hand deftly from one question to the next, scattering sweeping decisions in every direction. Striking hard at the present NRA system, which has boosted prices to the Government as well as to the public, he sought to break down now rigidly entrenched price-fixing provisions.

In the next breath he issued a sensational executive order barring arms shipments to Cuba in an effort to bolster up the Mendieta regime. That done, he jumped into problems of the nation's future, setting up a committee of Cabinet mem-

bers and national leaders to study social security during the coming months.

Thus the breathless pace of the last week kept up almost to the last moment as the U. S. S. Houston waited at near-by Annapolis with steam up, ready to pull up its anchor the moment Mr. Roosevelt signs the last document and gives his parting instructions.

Breaching the NRA: The most powerful blow yet dealt at price-fixing under the NRA came directly from the White House, while Brigadier General Hugh S. Johnson, taking his cue from the President, issued orders on his own responsibility further tending to break down rigid regulation of industry. The combination of executive and administrative orders sent the NRA reeling back in the most extensive retreat it has yet experienced in any one day of its history.

The presidential order, aimed at the growing prevalence of identical bids on government contracts under code sanction, authorized all coded business to cut their filed prices by as much as 15 per cent when bidding on any government work—whether federal, state or municipal. Since the code price quoted to the Government under this power would immediately become the filed price and available to the public at large the order may conceivably spell the doom of the whole fixing system.

Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference interpreted the new meaning that a succession of 15 per cent cuts could be made on successive contract bids. Thus nothing could prevent the arbitrary price structure set up under the codes from completely collapsing unless—and this may prove to be the obstacle—bidders decline to take advantage of the opportunity to resume open competition on government bids. Many industries are firmly wedded to their price-fixing systems. They may hang on to them even if it means losing some government contracts.

A second White House order scrapped proposed codes for 55 still undecided industries and authorized a substitute regional trade agreements in any locality where 85 per cent of a trade group could agree to rules and regulations acceptable to the NRA. Individual members of such service trades may also obtain Blue Eagle labels by signing to general NRA standards for wages and working hours.

In conformity with this retreat from the service trades, General Johnson hastened liquidation of codes for those industries whose codes had been completed and approved but abolished by the President's executive order of May 26. By an administrative order, the General abolished code authorities for the

Shadonbar is a crystal-cool new porous cotton, slightly nubbed and crinkled—so new and so smart that the leading fashion experts are just getting ready to burst into song about it.

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Heads Home Makers



Miss Edith Guerrier
Seattle Woman Chosen to Succeed Dr. Frances Zull in New York Conference

nine trades involved which include laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments and barber shops.

Army Bids: In still another field an attempt was made to regain competitive bidding for government contracts when the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Harry H. Woodring, relaxed temporarily his recent ruling requiring automobile companies bidding on army business to certify that they employ no lobbyists.

The effect of this ruling, according to testimony elicited before the House War Department investigating committee, had been to exclude all motor manufacturers except Chevrolet from bidding and to establish a virtual monopoly. The next step widely expected here will be another relaxation of orders which will make it possible for Henry Ford to get back into the bidding.

Cuba's Freedom: Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, acting at the request of the Mendieta regime in Cuba, laid down a ban on shipment of arms to the island republic except under license from the Department of State. Which means that in so far as it lies within the power of the United States to prevent it, no munitions of war shall reach revolutionists and disaffected groups already fomenting against the Mendieta group. But to the powers that be in Cuba, it is implied, American munitions firms may ship all the munitions they please.

Thus, despite abrogation of the Platt Amendment, the Roosevelt Administration pursues a policy friendly in the extreme to Señor Mendieta and his Cabinet and continues to play an important role in internal Cuban politics. In fact, abrogation of the Platt Amendment was considered a step bolstering the prestige in Cuba of an administration acceptable to Washington. Now it is followed by a further effort to strengthen the Mendieta faction at the expense of its enemies.

The embargo was laid down under the same power which made possible the ban on all shipments to Bolivia and Paraguay. But it differs in that this move is to preserve an existing government against revolutionary forces. The move is an effort to deprive two sovereign states of the sinews of war. Existing treaty obligations with Cuba were cited by Mr. Hull in his recommendations to President Roosevelt for the embargo as justifying the move. He also pointed out that similar arrangements are now in force in respect to China, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Critics of the Administration are quick to point out that while it is supposedly pursuing a non-interventionist policy towards Cuba, it is nevertheless doing far more to aid the Mendieta regime than its predecessors did to support Señor Machado who was definitely persona grata to the Hoover Administration.

This apparent inconsistency raises the question as to whether it is possible for Washington to ignore the fact that Mendieta is going on in Cuba and refrain from interfering. There is no doubt whatever that State Department officials are heavily involved in behind-the-scenes affairs in Cuba and that Washington still plays a role in the strings—although perhaps not quite as effectively as it once did or as much as some would like to have it.

Economic Security Group Named: Under the banner of "social security" now nailed to the masthead as the next big chapter of the New Deal, President Roosevelt has named a committee to put into specific detail the general plans which have been hinted at in a number of the President's latest utterances.

Social security will be sought through three paths, according to his radio speech to the nation—through better housing, better use of natural resources, and through retirement and old age insurance and similar benefits.

As though by pre-arrangement, Mr. Roosevelt's new committee was named as Senator William Gibbs MacAdoo (D.) of California urged a labor reserve fund in a speech in California as one of the best means of promoting this sense of social security which the President desires. Members of the new group, will be Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator. With them will act an advisory committee of 15 to 20 national leaders in such fields as social welfare, industry and commerce, and state and local government.

The Olive Branch: Mr. Henry F. Fletcher, new chairman of the Republican National Committee, tried the political olive branch to Senator Borah. But from all indications Senator Borah ran true to form and would have none of it. The two were closeted in secret conference. When it was over Mr. Fletcher would throw no light on what had been discussed—nor would

Lowered Standards of Living Deplored in Resolutions Of Home Economics Association

NEW YORK, June 30.—Miss Edith Guerrier, today heads the American Home Economics Association, following her election to this post at the closing sessions of the organization's twenty-seventh annual conference here late yesterday.

Miss Guerrier, who is fourteen president of the association, succeeds Dr. Frances Zull. She was elevated to the post from the vice-presidency and institutional management section of the association, of which she was chairman.

Miss Guerrier, who has been director of home economics at the University of Washington for 22 years, is a graduate of Teachers College, Columbia University, and has long been actively associated with the association's committee on organization. Miss Guerrier, who is also a member of the University of Wisconsin, was re-elected councilor-at-large; Miss S. Agnes Donham, of Boston, was re-elected controller, and Mr. H. Gale Turpin, of Baltimore, was re-elected treasurer.

Discussion of the New Deal and family relationships featured the closing day of the conference.

Consumers Forgotten
Dr. Florence Armstrong, of the University of California, told of the effects of the National Recovery Act which she had observed—the destruction of peach trees in California and cotton in the South. She held that a movement for consumers by consumers was the only way out.

Dr. Armstrong held that one of the undesirable tendencies among those whose income has been curtailed is that of lowering the standards of living in American homes, and that governmental and all available data should be applied to thwart this tendency.

"All of us in colleges know how many students skimp along on \$20 a month for all expenses," she said. "There is a striking deterioration in our standards of living. In a survey we found that the proportion of those willing to live in less comfort this year than in 1932 had increased from 47 to 70 per cent. Foreclosure details show that houses in non-repair are more frequently lived in than formerly. Housing in

Vienna Rent War Causes Conflict Between Officials

Upper: Bachrach Lower: Miss Edith Guerrier
President of Massachusetts Library Club
Charles H. Compton
New President of American Library Association

VIENNA, June 30.—Vienna laborers are today engaged in a struggle against higher rents. It is the first open fight they have made since the overthrow of the Socialist city government in February when Mayor Emil Fietz turned his cannon against the workers' houses.

The issue which brought today's fight to a climax was the raising of rent in municipal dwellings under the new rates fixed by Mayor Richard Schmitz which are from 40 to 150 per cent higher than those prevailing under the Socialist regime.

The higher rents enter into effect tomorrow and Vice Mayor Dr. Karl Winter, who is leading the campaign against Mayor Schmitz, urges the workers to pay only the old rent while requesting the Social Service Department of the Government to pay the increase.

This action has provoked open conflict between the Vienna Mayor and Vice Mayor Winter, both appointed by Chancellor Dollfuss. Dr. Winter, who has long been known as the fearless champion of the workers, a devoted Roman Catholic, and uncompromisingly opposed to Marxism, was given his present position by Dr. Dollfuss in order to lead the Government's efforts to reconcile the workers and draw them out of the Socialist camp into the Dollfuss Fatherland Front.

Difficulties of Wage Law Felt in British Columbia
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government is experiencing considerable difficulty in enforcing its new minimum wage law. In the lumber industry a group of mills threatening to cease operations is insisting the minimum wages set by the Government for various classes of employees cannot be paid on present lumber prices.

The Government has sent experts to investigate the operations of these mills and to decide whether the difficulty lies in the minimum wage or in the physical condition of the plants. It is standing firm in refusing to repeal the wages set by the board in charge of the new law, and is preparing to extend the act into new fields.

LaGuardia Wins His Hot Weather Fight For Coatless 'Cops'
Special to Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 30.—The battle between formality and hot weather comfort has been won—the New York City police will function in shirt sleeves this summer.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia won this concession for the force from his strictly correct police commissioner, Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, late yesterday, while city hall sweltered in 87 degrees heat and the Mayor, himself in shirt sleeves, inspected sartorial effects in shirts for policemen.

Of two blue models, one costing \$2.15 by reason of gold uniform buttons and the other \$1.50 by reason of plain dark ones, the Mayor recommended the cheaper and directed Lieut. James Harton of the City Hall police detail to launch the fashion.

The police commissioner bowed to the soaring summer temperature with the reservation that policemen who wish to retain their uniform coat may do so.

Professor to Study Canadian Fishing
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO—An experiment to determine the relationship between the temperature of the water and the catch of fish is to be carried on this summer, funds permitting, by Dr. Kladi. Vladikoff of the Biology Board of Canada, who is at present gathering information for this experiment.

Observations made to date have shown that the catch is less when the water is warm than when it is cold, the same fishing grounds and tackle having been used in the experiments.

Friends of Books



Miss Edith Guerrier
Seattle Woman Chosen to Succeed Dr. Frances Zull in New York Conference

added, "but if they are to function successfully, they must be manned by workers who have that vision without which a people perish. Leadership is the quality more than any other which is needed in our libraries today. We need leaders who, while preserving the solidarity of the staff organization, encourage individual progress; who can inspire people with a desire for the best the library has to offer. Five persons who have acquired the art of studying and of how to evaluate a book, and in doing so have read but 60 worth-while books, are of more value to a community than 5000 persons who have caused the circulation of 20,000 murder and detective stories."

Study of Standards
The failure to clarify professional ideals and purposes by planning in advance over a period of years has been largely responsible for the emergency unemployment situation among librarians during the last four years, according to Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, of the Municipal Research Library, New York City. She urged better control of the employment problem of librarians; a nation-wide study of standards for all types of library service in which the distinction between librarians and clerical workers would be drawn; appointment to library staffs of only certified librarians; establishment of salary standards on an equitable basis, and the general adoption of a pension plan for aged librarians.

Speaking at the "Friends of the Library" luncheon, Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of the New York Times, and trustee of the New York Public Library, said that books are one of the greatest benefactors of mankind and that it is only by the written word that man has progressed. Women are the chief transmitters of culture in America, he declared.

"Personnel in Relation to Significant Trends" was discussed by Mr. Sydney B. Mitchell, director of the School of Librarianship of the University of California. The librarian of the future, he said, will be less of a slave to routine and technique and more a leader of community interest in world affairs leading to thinking citizens the tools to make a more intelligent citizenry.

Mr. H. Idris Bell, keeper of manuscripts of the British Museum, London, spoke on the recently discovered Codex Sinaiticus.

Children Search for Thrillers
"The influence of the movies," she stated, "seems to be worse than ever, and children are becoming so sophisticated that books eagerly sought in former years are now passed over by young readers in search of the type of thrillers not to be found in a public library."

"Libraries are here to stay," she

Upper: Bachrach Lower: Miss Edith Guerrier
President of Massachusetts Library Club
Charles H. Compton
New President of American Library Association

VIENNA, June 30.—Vienna laborers are today engaged in a struggle against higher rents. It is the first open fight they have made since the overthrow of the Socialist city government in February when Mayor Emil Fietz turned his cannon against the workers' houses.

The issue which brought today's fight to a climax was the raising of rent in municipal dwellings under the new rates fixed by Mayor Richard Schmitz which are from 40 to 150 per cent higher than those prevailing under the Socialist regime.

The higher rents enter into effect tomorrow and Vice Mayor Dr. Karl Winter, who is leading the campaign against Mayor Schmitz, urges the workers to pay only the old rent while requesting the Social Service Department of the Government to pay the increase.

This action has provoked open conflict between the Vienna Mayor and Vice Mayor Winter, both appointed by Chancellor Dollfuss. Dr. Winter, who has long been known as the fearless champion of the workers, a devoted Roman Catholic, and uncompromisingly opposed to Marxism, was given his present position by Dr. Dollfuss in order to lead the Government's efforts to reconcile the workers and draw them out of the Socialist camp into the Dollfuss Fatherland Front.

Difficulties of Wage Law Felt in British Columbia
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government is experiencing considerable difficulty in enforcing its new minimum wage law. In the lumber industry a group of mills threatening to cease operations is insisting the minimum wages set by the Government for various classes of employees cannot be paid on present lumber prices.

The Government has sent experts to investigate the operations of these mills and to decide whether the difficulty lies in the minimum wage or in the physical condition of the plants. It is standing firm in refusing to repeal the wages set by the board in charge of the new law, and is preparing to extend the act into new fields.

LaGuardia Wins His Hot Weather Fight For Coatless 'Cops'
Special to Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 30.—The battle between formality and hot weather comfort has been won—the New York City police will function in shirt sleeves this summer.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia won this concession for the force from his strictly correct police commissioner, Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, late yesterday, while city hall sweltered in 87 degrees heat and the Mayor, himself in shirt sleeves, inspected sartorial effects in shirts for policemen.

Of two blue models, one costing \$2.15 by reason of gold uniform buttons and the other \$1.50 by reason of plain dark ones, the Mayor recommended the cheaper and directed Lieut. James Harton of the City Hall police detail to launch the fashion.

The police commissioner bowed to the soaring summer temperature with the reservation that policemen who wish to retain their uniform coat may do so.

Professor to Study Canadian Fishing
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO—An experiment to determine the relationship between the temperature of the water and the catch of fish is to be carried on this summer, funds permitting, by Dr. Kladi. Vladikoff of the Biology Board of Canada, who is at present gathering information for this experiment.

Observations made to date have shown that the catch is less when the water is warm than when it is cold, the same fishing grounds and tackle having been used in the experiments.

Red Tape of Library Woven Into Magic Carpet at Montreal

Opportunities of Branch Libraries Explained by
Miss Guerrier—Sessions of Association Close
at Montreal After Fruitful Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, June 30.—Circulation figures are not the measure of a branch library's efficiency, Miss Edith Guerrier declared yesterday in an address before the lending section of the American Library Association.

The association closed its annual convention here today with the election of Mr. Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, as president. Other officers elected included Miss Mildred H. Pope, librarian of the State Library, Olympia, Wash., first vice-president, and Mr. James T. Gerould, head of the Princeton University Library, second vice-president.

Miss Guerrier, recently elected president of the Massachusetts Library Club, spoke from long experience as supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library.

"We can perhaps change the words red tape into magic carpet," she told her audience as she displayed artistically executed charts by which she can tell, at any minute of the working day, just at what post any one of the employees in the 33 library branches in Greater Boston is stationed.

Reduction of Funds
Reduced book funds, she declared, provide the chief reason for the fall in circulation which the Boston Public Library has experienced during the past six months, explaining, "In 1932 the branches were allowed \$60,180, and in 1933, \$58,473."

Deploping the artificial stimulation to circulation through the "Fine Cancellation Week" which occurred during October, 1932, she pointed out that although as an immediate result of the canceled book fines the branch circulation increased 137,877 over the corresponding period in 1931; from Oct. 16 to 21, 1933, it had dropped by 68,653.

Other factors contributing to a decreased circulation she enumerated as reemployment of the temporarily out of work; membership in book clubs which purchase books themselves; use of increased leisure for educational courses requiring the purchase of textbooks and leaving but little time for outside reading; improved radio programs; overcrowded living quarters which cause readers to frequent the library reading rooms but prevent them from taking books home; increase in lending libraries of the light fiction type.

"The influence of the movies," she stated, "seems to be worse than ever, and children are becoming so sophisticated that books eagerly sought in former years are now passed over by young readers in search of the type of thrillers not to be found in a public library."

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GEORGIA ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA

HILL'S
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Near You"

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laundry
For washing dishes

Nationally advertised in
The Christian Science Monitor

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ALABAMA

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It's 15° Cooler
Inside...
Shop in Comfort

BURGER-PHILLIPS
BIRMINGHAM

ODUM
BOWERS
& WHITE
Invite you to their showing
of wearables of the best
kind for men
and women

ON THIRD AVENUE IN BIRMINGHAM

Restoring Confederate Fort
COC workers are restoring historic Fort Macon, Confederate stronghold which guarded the harbor of Morehead City, N. C., during the Civil War.

Roosevelt International Bridge Spanning St. Lawrence River Opened as Link of Good Will

Dern and Bessborough Represent Their Nations
in Ceremony at Cornwall—a Community
Founded by Colonial Loyalists

CORNWALL, Ont. June 30.—The Roosevelt International Bridge, spanning the St. Lawrence river from Cornwall to Roosevelt, N. Y., was officially opened here this morning as the first event in a week of celebrations of 100 years of Cornwall's incorporation and 150 years of the settlement by United Empire Loyalists, as the Loyalists who came from New York State were called. It is particularly appropriate that their descendants should celebrate this welding of a practical link with the land of their ancestors.

The ceremony was truly international. The silk cord—rayon silk from the Cornwall mills—was cut at the invisible boundary point midway between the shores, by the Earl of Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada, in the presence of Mr. George H. Dern, United States Secretary of War, representing the President, and a large delegation of citizens of both countries, including Col. Charles E. Walsh, military aide of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, members of the Dominion Parliament and provincial and state legislatures.

Altered and improved so as to include vehicular traffic, the bridge, rather than of bridges, as it consists of three spans joined by highway, has a total length of more than three miles and is the only vehicular crossing on a stretch of 400 miles between Montreal and Niagara Falls. On the American side it connects with the Roosevelt Highway and on the Canadian side with King's Highway No. 2.

Watching the brave display of uniforms as the American and Canadian regiments together paraded back to town, one could not but think how the steel spans joining neighbor with neighbor symbolize the stronger steel of mutual understanding that has held these one-time enemies of '76 in mutual intercourse for over 100 years.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Nichols for Senator?

Pressure is being brought upon Malcolm Edwin Nichols, former Mayor of Boston and before that an excellent revenue collector for Uncle Sam, to go out into the open Republican primaries on Sept. 20 for the nomination for United States Senate.

To date, the former mayor and collector has not indicated just which way his political compass points. But that Mr. Nichols is giving the subject really serious consideration is now known. Not only Mr. Nichols's personal friends are urging him to make a contest with the nominee of the Worcester primary, Mr. Robert M. Washburn, but men who are represented as interested solely in the welfare of the party.

These men are declared to believe that Mr. Nichols, with all his political faults (and they may not be so grievous, they declare) will prove a stronger candidate in November against David I. Walsh, the potent Senator of the Democrats, than the vivacious and humor-loving Washburn, whose jests and jokes have been distributed indiscriminately upon Republicans and Democrats in the years since he gave up representing Worcester in the House on Beacon Hill. He made good in the House, the records show. Since then his public utterances and writings have been humorously entertaining and sometimes far-reaching.

Back to Life Nichols

It is related by friends of the Republican former mayor, that Eben S. Draper, former State Senator and unsuccessful opponent in the primaries six years ago to William Morgan Butler; Mr. Butler himself and Louis K. Liggett, for many a year one of the good financial "angels" of the Republicans are none too keen when they think of Mr. Washburn as the Grand Old Party's candidate for Senatorship. It's more than that, they think that Mr. Nichols is the final primary choice of their party to do political battle with the doughy David.

Even James M. Curley, the independent candidate of the Democrats for the Governorship, is interested in this development in the Republican camp.

Curley Interested

It is well known that James M. Curley and David I. Walsh would each like to see the other unhorsed and rolling in the sands.

Thus Mr. Curley would hail with delight the entry of Mr. Nichols into the primary contest. Mr. Curley, it is said, believes that Mr. Nichols would give the astute David, the Senator, far stiffer battle than Washburn and would even stand a chance of defeating him in November. It's gone so far as to be rumored in the streets that Mr. Curley is one of those applying pressure on Mr. Nichols to get him into the fray.

Curley Still in Fight

Mr. Curley is still a candidate for the Democratic final nomination for Governor. He assured this plodder Up and Down Beacon Hill that he is in the fight to the finish, and the way he said it made it sound very, very straight and true.

And his good and proved Repub-

lican friend, Frank A. Goodwin of the Boston Election Board by Mr. Curley's appointment as collector of the Finance Commission, promises to go to the aid of his former chief by being a candidate in both primaries and then even in November.

"Leaderless Tickets"

To all this astute Republicans say several devout "Amens." They believe Mr. Goodwin will help the party in the closing campaign should the one-time Mayor "fall of nomination." They say "Frank will get many a discomfited Democratic vote that Gen. Charles H. Cole might be expecting to get."

One Republican was said the other day, "Both Republican and Democratic state tickets are acephalous!" Which shows that erudition is entering politics.

New York System
Of Little Mayors
Heads for Discard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

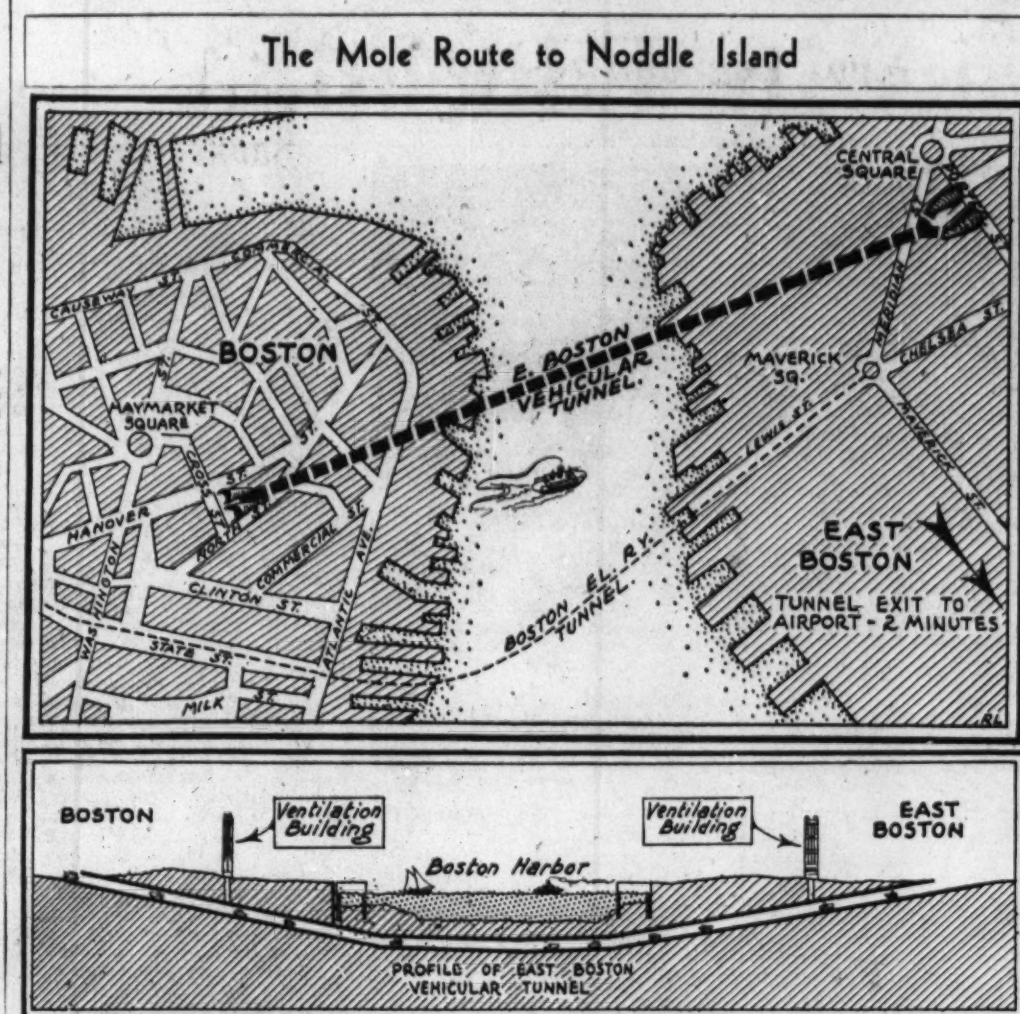
NEW YORK, June 30.—Borough government in New York City—the private preserve of the city's "Five Little Mayors"—is today on the list of local "institutions" to be abolished following charter revision hearings this week when the spotlight again was turned on this phase of city administration and the borough system was characterized as making for "chaos in the city plan."

At initial hearings on this issue two weeks ago, the borough presidents came in person to declare their functions were indispensable, and asked for even greater autonomy. Experts on municipal government had the floor this week and told the sub-committee on borough government that the system was symptomatic of a city charter both unwieldy and out-moded.

Dr. Paul Studenski, associate professor of economics at New York University, said a survey of the official records of borough presidents and their commissioners of public works over the last 20 years showed their office to be "hotbeds of corruption."

An end to the present highly developed borough autonomy also was urged by Dr. Luther Gulick, director of the Institute of Public Administration and Eaton Professor of Municipal Science and Administration at Columbia University. There should be no lessening of the political importance of the boroughs, Dr. Gulick maintained, but this importance should be manifested in a way that would put the district leader and his club out of business.

Five of the city's major civic organizations urged a more centralized control through a change in the legislative system that would substitute a unicameral for the present bicameral assembly, with a subsidiary council in each of the five boroughs to handle local matters and to replace much of the present borough structure. The corollary to this recommendation would be centering borough administrative functions in city-wide departments with merely local offices in the five boroughs.



Heavy Black Line Shows Path of East Boston Vehicular Tunnel

California Forms Council to Direct Temperance Drive

Church, School and Civic
Units Feel Concerted
Action Will Aid Cause

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LOS ANGELES—Organization of the California Council for Temperance Education, which is composed of various church, school, and civic groups, was completed at a meeting held in the State Office Building here recently.

The council, it was explained, has united the several movements in this state that are designed to promote temperance through the available educational channels. From the advantages of this union, it is expected that California temperance work will be made more effective. The comprehensive system of instruction of temperance to students in the California public schools is one of the primary objectives outlined by the council. But its work will not stop at the schoolroom walls. A reform movement in liquor advertising is planned, and an effort also will be made to improve the attitude of the press toward temperance.

To facilitate the program, California has been divided into two administrative districts with seven members of the council elected from each section. The goal and operation of the council in each of the districts will be identical, members said.

Southern California council members elected recently are: Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, Mr. C. L. Glenn, Mr. W. Zuhle, Mrs. John C. Urquhart, Mr. Homer Gould, Dr. Albin Peterson and Mr. Lehman W. S. Hisey. The northern California district is represented by Mr. N. P. Neilson, Mr. J. R. McKillop, Mrs. Louise J. Taft, Mr. Ralph W. Bayless, Miss Dorothy E. Osburn, Mr. Wilbur C. Parry, and Mr. Vaughan MacCaughy.

Mr. Neilson, who is chief of the division of health and physical education in the California State Department of Education, and who presided at the organization meeting, expressed the hope that every group in California interested in temperance education is invited to become a member of the council.

The council was started at an informal meeting held in Berkeley, Feb. 10. At that time a temporary committee was selected and asked to arrange for a general meeting of organizations interested in temperance education. Invitations were sent to 61 different groups, who met in Oakland on March 17.

Many suggestions for the formation of a council were made at the general meeting, among them being those of Mr. J. R. McKillop, president of the California High School Principals' Association. Mr. McKillop recommended that the council be organized under an entirely new name from any previous group, and that it seek to correlate the work of all temperance education organizations in existence.

Mr. Vaughan MacCaughy, representing the California Teachers' Association, urged an attack upon the alluring way in which many motion pictures present the subject of liquor, and expressed the opinion that an emotional appeal, as well as a factual appeal, is essential to temperance education. He suggested that the problem be divided into two phases: First, a direct assault upon picture films; and second, a long-time program designed to raise human standards.

Chilean Planes Greet British Air Explorer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Col. Percy E. Hetherington, British aerial conqueror of Mount Everest, who visited the country on a lecture tour, was accorded an imposing Chilean welcome. A squadron of army planes flew from Santiago into the Andes Mountain Range to greet him as he crossed over from Argentina.

The Chilean planes hovered to salute the Colonel's plane through the Uspallata Pass, 10,000 feet high. There was also a Chilean aerial demonstration in the foreground of Mount Aconcagua. Colonel Hetherington said the crossing of the Andes was a most impressive experience.

Transport Defies the Sea

The new East Boston Vehicular Tunnel is the second longest of four such tubes in the United States. Only New York's Holland Tunnel is longer. Comparative specifications follow:

	East Boston	Holland
Cost	\$19,000,000	\$48,400,000
Length	6,600 feet	9,250 feet
Distance between portals	6,000 feet	8,463 feet
Length under water	2,100 feet	5,480 feet
Number of lanes	One	Two
Road width	21½ feet	20 feet
Head room	13½ feet	13½ feet
Daily vehicle capacity	23,000 cars	46,000 cars
Annual capacity	7,500,000 cars	15,000,000 cars

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

900kc-WBZ-360m	500kc-WEEI-580m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-513m
Special A. A. U. track Don Bigelow and Baseball. Bravado-Dance program.	5:15 and field meet.	5:15 and field meet.	5:15 and field meet.
5:30 NBC piano duo.	5:30 NBC piano duo.	5:30 NBC piano duo.	5:30 NBC piano duo.
5:45 Little Orphan Annie.	5:45 Little Orphan Annie.	5:45 Little Orphan Annie.	5:45 Little Orphan Annie.
5:50 NBC dance music.	5:50 NBC dance music.	5:50 NBC dance music.	5:50 NBC dance music.
6:15 Baseball highlights.	6:15 Baseball highlights.	6:15 Baseball highlights.	6:15 Baseball highlights.
6:30 John Herndon.	6:30 John Herndon.	6:30 John Herndon.	6:30 John Herndon.
6:45 World in Review.	6:45 World in Review.	6:45 World in Review.	6:45 World in Review.
7:15 Picketts Review.	7:15 Picketts Review.	7:15 Picketts Review.	7:15 Picketts Review.
7:30 Don Bestor and his After Dinner Revue.	7:30 Don Bestor and his After Dinner Revue.	7:30 Don Bestor and his After Dinner Revue.	7:30 Don Bestor and his After Dinner Revue.
7:45 Dance orchestra.	7:45 Dance orchestra.	7:45 Dance orchestra.	7:45 Dance orchestra.
8:00 Monitor Interview.	8:00 Monitor Interview.	8:00 Monitor Interview.	8:00 Monitor Interview.
8:15 Bavarian Band.	8:15 Bavarian Band.	8:15 Bavarian Band.	8:15 Bavarian Band.
8:30 played Musicians.	8:30 played Musicians.	8:30 played Musicians.	8:30 played Musicians.
9:00 Jambores.	9:00 Jambores.	9:00 Jambores.	9:00 Jambores.
9:15 Edwin Franko.	9:15 Edwin Franko.	9:15 Edwin Franko.	9:15 Edwin Franko.
9:30 man and his band.	9:30 man and his band.	9:30 man and his band.	9:30 man and his band.
9:45 Local dance music.	9:45 Local dance music.	9:45 Local dance music.	9:45 Local dance music.
10:15 National Barn Dance.	10:15 National Barn Dance.	10:15 National Barn Dance.	10:15 National Barn Dance.
10:30 program from Chi-Siberian Singers.	10:30 program from Chi-Siberian Singers.	10:30 program from Chi-Siberian Singers.	10:30 program from Chi-Siberian Singers.
10:45 cago; soloists and	10:45 cago; soloists and	10:45 cago; soloists and	10:45 cago; soloists and
11:15 fols dance music.	11:15 fols dance music.	11:15 fols dance music.	11:15 fols dance music.
11:30 News; Brito and his	11:30 News; Brito and his	11:30 News; Brito and his	11:30 News; Brito and his
11:45 orchestra.	11:45 orchestra.	11:45 orchestra.	11:45 orchestra.

Sunday's Programs

900kc-WBZ-360m	500kc-WEEI-580m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-513m
10:45 Samovar Serenade.	10:45 Samovar Serenade.	10:45 Samovar Serenade.	10:45 Samovar Serenade.
11:00 News; NBC String	11:00 News; NBC String	11:00 News; NBC String	11:00 News; NBC String
11:15 Quartet recital.	11:15 Quartet recital.	11:15 Quartet recital.	11:15 Quartet recital.
11:30 Radio Forum; Dr. R.	11:30 Radio Forum; Dr. R.	11:30 Radio Forum; Dr. R.	11:30 Radio Forum; Dr. R.
11:45 Phantom Strings.	11:45 Phantom Strings.	11:45 Phantom Strings.	11:45 Phantom Strings.
12:00 Ricca's Orchestra.	12:00 Ricca's Orchestra.	12:00 Ricca's Orchestra.	12:00 Ricca's Orchestra.
12:15 Reports; features.	12:15 Reports; features.	12:15 Reports; features.	12:15 Reports; features.
12:30 symphony orchestra.	12:30 symphony orchestra.	12:30 symphony orchestra.	12:30 symphony orchestra.
1:00 vocal soloists and	1:00 vocal soloists and	1:00 vocal soloists and	1:00 vocal soloists and
1:15 mixed chorus.	1:15 mixed chorus.	1:15 mixed chorus.	1:15 mixed chorus.
1:30 Play, orchestra.	1:30 Play, orchestra.	1:30 Play, orchestra.	1:30 Play, orchestra.
1:45 W. Sockman; music.	1:45 W. Sockman; music.	1:45 W. Sockman; music.	1:45 W. Sockman; music.
2:00 Scenes from Passion	2:00 Scenes from Passion	2:00 Scenes from Passion	2:00 Scenes from Passion
2:15 Play, orchestra.	2:15 Play, orchestra.	2:15 Play, orchestra.	2:15 Play, orchestra.
2:30 Concert Artists; NBC	2:30 Concert Artists; NBC	2:30 Concert Artists; NBC	2:30 Concert Artists; NBC
2:45 recital program.	2:45 recital program.	2:45 recital program.	2:45 recital program.
3:00 Bar-X Days and Nights.	3:00 Bar-X Days and Nights.	3:00 Bar-X Days and Nights.	3:00 Bar-X Days and Nights.
3:15 NBC organ recital.	3:15 NBC organ recital.	3:15 NBC organ recital.	3:15 NBC organ recital.
3:30 Spanish Anagnina	3:30 Spanish Anagnina	3:30 Spanish Anagnina	3:30 Spanish Anagnina
3:45 Torres; concert.	3:45 Torres; concert.	3:45 Torres; concert.	3:45 Torres; concert.
4:00 Evendite singers.	4:00 Evendite singers.	4:00 Evendite singers.	4:00 Evendite singers.
4:15 NBC organ recital.	4:15 NBC organ recital.	4:15 NBC organ recital.	4:15 NBC organ recital.
4:30 Chicago Symphony	4:30 Chicago Symphony	4:30 Chicago Symphony	4:30 Chicago Symphony
4:45 Orchestra concert.	4:45 Orchestra concert.	4:45 Orchestra concert.	4:45 Orchestra concert.
5:00 Sunday Vespers.	5:00 Sunday Vespers.	5:00 Sunday Vespers.	5:00 Sunday Vespers.
5:15 speakers; music.	5:15 speakers; music.	5:15 speakers; music.	5:15 speakers; music.
5:30 Henry King and his	5:30 Henry King and his	5:30 Henry King and his	5:30 Henry King and his
5:45 dance orchestra.	5:45 dance orchestra.	5:45 dance orchestra.	5:45 dance orchestra.
6:00 Heart Throbs of the	6:00 Heart Throbs of the	6:00 Heart Throbs of the	6:00 Heart Throbs of the
6:15 Hills; drama.	6:15 Hills; drama.	6:15 Hills; drama.	6:15 Hills; drama.
6:30 Reports; features.	6:30 Reports; features.	6:30 Reports; features.	6:30 Reports; features.
6:45 Radio Forum; Dr. R.	6:45 Radio Forum; Dr. R.	6:45 Radio Forum; Dr. R.	6:45 Radio Forum; Dr. R.
7:00 Silken Strings.	7:00 Silken Strings.	7:00 Silken Strings.	7:00 Silken Strings.
7:15 In a Orchestra.	7:15 In a Orchestra.	7:15 In a Orchestra.	7:15 In a Orchestra.
7:30 Joe Penner; Harriet	7:30 Joe Penner; Harriet	7:30 Joe Penner; Harriet	7:30 Joe Penner; Harriet
7:45 Jodelite; orchestra.	7:45 Jodelite; orchestra.	7:45 Jodelite; orchestra.	7:45 Jodelite; orchestra.
8:00 Jimmie Durante; Ruby	8:00 Jimmie Durante; Ruby	8:00 Jimmie Durante; Ruby	8:00 Jimmie Durante; Ruby
8:15 Rubinfeld and his or-	8:15 Rubinfeld and his or-	8:15 Rubinfeld and his or-	8:15 Rubinfeld and his or-
8:30 chestra; James Wal-	8:30 chestra; James Wal-	8:30 chestra; James Wal-	8:30 chestra; James Wal-
8:45 Jodelite; orchestra.	8:45 Jodelite; orchestra.	8:45 Jodelite; orchestra.	8:45 Jodelite; orchestra.
9:00 Will Rogers; Picketts	9:00 Will Rogers; Picketts	9:00 Will Rogers; Picketts	9:00 Will Rogers; Picketts
9:15 Sisters; Revelers; or.	9:15 Sisters; Revelers; or.	9:15 Sisters; Revelers; or.	9:15 Sisters; Revelers; or.
9:30 Studio report.	9:30 Studio report.	9:30 Studio report.	9:30 Studio report.
9:45 NBC vocalist.	9:45 NBC vocalist.	9:45 NBC vocalist.	9:45 NBC vocalist.
10:00 Mme. Schumann-Reink	10:00 Mme. Schumann-Reink	10:00 Mme. Schumann-Reink	10:00 Mme. Schumann-Reink
10:15 Victor Young's Or-	10:15 Victor Young's Or-	10:15 Victor Young's Or-	10:15 Victor Young's Or-
10:30 chestra; soloist; his	10:30 chestra; soloist; his	10:30 chestra; soloist; his	10:30 chestra; soloist; his
10:45 voice; strings.	10:45 voice; strings.	10:45 voice; strings.	10:45 voice; strings.

Monday's Features

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WEEI, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers: Homemakers Orchestra.
2:15 WNAC, Braves-New York game, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers: orchestra.
4:00 WEEI, Chicago Symphony Orchestra; conductor: Felix Delamarant, conductor.
5:15 WEEI, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WEEI, Re-broadcast from London: "Pageant of Parliament"; procession of the House of Commons.
6:45 WEEI, "Grandmother's Trunk," dramatization, with narrator.

Dinner and After

7:45 WEEI, "Amos 'n' Andy," dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, "Clear Rodney's Road," network dramatic sketch.
8:30 WEEI, "How Can We Avoid Highway Accidents?" Col. Robert C. Eddy.
9:00 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Serra, vocal ensemble; string orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Raffles, the Amateur Crickman," dramatic sketch.
9:45 WEEI, Boston Minstrel Show; orchestra.
9:50 WEEI, Cyparis Orchestra, Harry Hoffman, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:50 WNAC, Rosa Fonnella; soprano; chorus; conductor: orchestra.
9:55 WEEI, House Party; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Lud Gluskin's Continental Orchestra; Henrietta Schumann, piano.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, NBC Composers Night: Rudy Vallee and his orchestra; Lucille Marshall; George Beuhler and Lillian Buchanan, soloists.
10:30 WNAC, People's Symphony Orchestra; conductor: orchestra.
10:45 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; Evan Evans, conductor: orchestra.
10:45 WEEI, Democratic-Republican series: "The Republican Viewpoint," Senator F. Fletcher, chairman, Republican National Committee.

Progress in Education

Vacationing at Home

How a Mother Worked Out a Program to Fit the Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
VACATION time is here and I am glad. I look forward to this holiday season as eagerly as the children, for no longer do I regard the closing of the school term with apprehension.

Three years ago I was a typically distracted parent with restless youngsters continually underfoot during endless summer days. My present happiness is not caused by any elaborate or expensive plans for these 10 vacation weeks. We simply have been having such a good time in our own yard that former problems are no more.

Our sun tan is acquired at home and bathing is adequately conducted with the aid of the sprinkling system. A well planned program that fits your family means a happier summer for everyone.

For each child a weekly chart is made, on which are included the many daily tasks such as teeth brushing and combing the hair. If the boy or girl has a particular hobby to be overcome add that to the list as well as general items, depending upon the child and upon what you want accomplished. To one chart I added "truthfulness" because we had been having trouble with lying. Our baby conquered thumb sucking after three weeks because she was so interested in the little crosses to be made if she did not indulge. This method is not a cure-all, by any means, but I know it to be a splendid help.

Fasten these cardboard graphs to the bedroom wall low enough to be easily reached. Older children promptly and proudly assist one too young to manage alone. As each task is finished the child registers an "X" leaving the square blank when the matter is not completed successfully. These tabulations create much interest and eliminate the necessity of Mother asking the same old questions every day. When the family scores 100 per cent Daddy plans a surprise—an evening walk or an extra long story hour.

After breakfast there is an hour-and-a-half work period. Try to confine your requests for help to this special time, because the youngsters will respond more readily. Even a three-year-old is big enough to take part. Putting away toys, drying silver and shelling peas can be accomplished with a high degree of efficiency. He may be very much in the way at first but you are developing the helping-mother attitude and this is truly worth while. Older children tackle the more complicated jobs such as cutting the lawn and caring for pets.

Let the young cook try his wings. Boys can be interested as easily as the daughters of the house if Dad praises the resultant dish. Offer very simple recipes at first. Bathing the dishes is soon over if the small kitchen police sings merry tunes knowing that the sink must be clear before he may start upon the batch of cookies or plan a surprise dessert for dinner.

Work period over, the vacationers are eager for play. A back yard that has a swing and a horizontal bar is attractive and keeps the family at home. Stay out of the way and allow a hilarious unsupervised and uninterrupted play time.

Eat meals out of doors whenever possible under a tree or on a shady porch. Arrange a real picnic with cold foods and cool drinks, paper plates and napkins. Let the children sit upon the grass and be as informal as you please.

Quiet hour follows luncheon. This is from 1 to 3 o'clock. Tiny tots retire to the nursery for a nap. The others grab blankets and find a cool spot not too near one another. On rainy days the living-

room rug is a fair substitute. Each child selects his own things—crayons, beads, knitting materials, books, puzzles, dolls, knives and wood for carving airplanes, stamp collections, etc. There is an unending list to choose from and the requirements of each child might be totally different. Insist upon their collecting enough to keep occupied. There should be no excuse to leave the blanket.

Quiet hour means just what it says. No whispering is allowed and Mother's help is decidedly out of the question. The youngsters must depend upon himself. It is splendid training in resourcefulness and self-control. Mother should arrange to use these hours to amuse herself.

At 3 the rest-hour supplies are stored away in a special drawer. Don't allow any of these to be used except at this time. Neighborhood children soon learn that they are not invited to share in these fascinating diversions. One persistent intruder finally induced her mother to conduct a similar hour for her. Together they raided the five-and-dime, selecting cut-outs, needlework and weaving cards, not to mention about a dozen other interesting things indispensable to the little girl's idea of complete happiness.

A sun bath lasting 30 minutes follows at 3. The younger generation are then ready for the sprinklers. Why not join in the fun yourself? Here, again, keep to schedule. It is essential if each period in the



A Quiet Period Each Day Was Strictly Kept. Each Child Stayed on His Blanket, Happily Occupied With Books, Crayons, or Sewing, and No Whispering Was Included.

The Parent

All Work Should Not Become Play

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mississippi

Dear Friends:

It has been some time since I last wrote to The Parent column, but I always read the letters from various parts of the world with great interest. My youngest child is nearly eleven years old, my oldest nineteen; and I have been confronted at some time by nearly every problem discussed in this column, except those connected with adopted children and "only" children. My children have always been mine, and there are six of them.

I sometimes think that, especially in large families, it is well not to overdo the practice of making play of work, of making a game of duties. It is well indeed to make work as easy and pleasant as possible; but to make it interesting by demanding that it be done well and efficiently. But it seems to me that children should learn to do a task because it is right to do it; to work promptly and cheerfully, without fuss and bother, simply because the job is theirs, and it must be done. In school, on the playground, and later, in business, no one is likely to be coddled and persuaded into doing his work as he would like to do it. Home may offer a sanctuary from the exacting demands of the outside world, but it should not do this to the extent that the children are unprepared to meet such demands.

While I am perfectly willing that my girls should laugh and joke as they wash the dishes; while I am pleased and interested when the little boys find it more entertaining to make a wagon and harness the dog to it to haul the garbage cans away, rather than carry them by hand, I do not wish to see the child become a slave to his play. Or, if the child should be doing his work, I should be glad to see him do it with a sense of duty and responsibility.

The matter of giving attention to the children when they wish to discuss their thoughts or affairs is one which many parents mention. I have found that it is not always easy, even possible, to give a child undivided attention at the time he desires it. To jump mentally from the love affairs of the oldest girl to the airplane model of the youngest boy, hope this is not a decelerating of family finance under consideration, and possibly a physical problem of another of the children to be dealt with—that is a task indeed. I think it only fair that the children be taught not to expect too much. A mother is entitled to her privacy of mind and person, to some few thoughts and interests peculiarly her own.

Apologies, here is a trick I have learned. When one of the boys gets launched upon the narrative of the movie comedy he has just seen, I can keep the joy of youth about me and entertain him by watching his face, and the changing expressions in his eyes. The tale itself is usually so boring that I long to run away, but the dear young face, alight with interest and enthusiasm, is always charming and delightful to me. I hope this is not a decelerating of family finance under consideration, and possibly a physical problem of another of the children to be dealt with—that is a task indeed. I think it only fair that the children be taught not to expect too much. A mother is entitled to her privacy of mind and person, to some few thoughts and interests peculiarly her own.

In any event, it seems better to make a will and change it as conditions change, than to pass away without making a will and leave one's family to shoulder the resulting responsibilities.

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Art as a Common Language

New Americans Helped to Preserve and Share Folk Heritage

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Finnish spoon maker stopped before the Japanese prints. He had made so many wooden spoons that he could feel the poetry of the prints; for did he not also capture an arc of the full moon, polish it to a luster in the delicate white wood, and draw out for a handle one long stem as graceful as the bamboo of the artist's brush?

He had come from Gloucester, Mass., with another set of spoons, smooth and white as fine porcelain, turned as subtly as the blow of grass in a field, to add to the small but choice stock of the Homelands Exchange, in Boston. And before unwrapping his handwork he had been caught and enchanted by the beauty of crafts inherited from many lands.

There was the Armenian lace which he gazed at a long, long time. His wife would like that, he told Mrs. Ada J. Crawford, the director of the exchange, and he would buy her some as soon as he could afford it. Why didn't he bring his wife to the monthly tea-party at the International Institute House, Mrs. Danforth asked him. There was to be a program by the Finnish Choral Society; and she could meet not only her fellow-countrymen, but the Armenians who made the lace, possibly the little Italian woman from the South End who made the beautiful cut-work cloth, just as she had been taught at the convent school in Italy; the Greek women who were using their national designs in hand-woven towels; the designers of the Czechoslovakian marionettes; the knitters of Norwegian mittens; the Portuguese violin makers; and the wives of the various foreign consuls and representatives.

Appreciating One Another's Art
Naturalizing the thoughts of New England's vast immigrant population through an appreciation of one another's handicrafts and crafts, at the same time preserving to the utmost the inherent individuality, identity in national art, and the encouragement of native ability, has been the purpose of the International Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association in Boston ever since its inception in 1924. The very moderate prices at which the exquisite work is sold indicate that the exchange is far from being a commercial enterprise. Entering the lovely old dwelling at 190 Beacon Street one is more than likely to hear the member in charge of the information desk conversing fluently in French or German, Italian or Spanish, with a young woman who has but recently left her European home and requires guidance in the matter of a room, a position or a suitable school. The institute numbers expert linguists among its membership, who not only give at headquarters but also visit the immigrants in their homes, help them over the rough places in acquiring knowledge about their adopted land; in discerning between the beauty of background which should be retained and expressed in their work, and the misconceptions which should be discarded.

Adjusting New to Old
The love of all races and the joy in international friendship which are obvious results of the decade of endeavor just completed are exceedingly gratifying to the women who are de-

veloping their time to this problem of adjustment between the established traditions of the old country and the customs of the new, between the foreign-born parents and their American-born children who, through false standards are often inclined to look down upon the former generation's native arts and methods.

Under the able direction of Miss Georgia L. Ely, growing from classes in English, personal service, community projects, the Institute has become a center of culture for the new American, who has found there a sympathetic atmosphere for his

natural activities. The Exchange, which is a recent addition to building up friendships through craftsmanship and deeper than mere playtime mingling could produce, for just as the embroiderer's various corners of a Chinese city speak a common language with others of the same trade, while the dialect of their next-door neighbor may be quite unintelligible to them; the language of art or craft transcends the national speech of newcomers to an American city. The Boston Institute is one of 42 such branches of the Y. W. C. A., throughout the United States.

An Atlas of Current Affairs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London.
THERE is today more need for the study of maps than ever, and especially of political maps. It is said that Napoleon was the best geographer of his time in Europe. At any rate he was always poring over maps, marking the course of rivers, noting contours. Without a knowledge of geography, he perceived, war could not be carried on. In similar fashion, his great opponent Wellington based his whole plan for the Peninsular War on the very peculiar geographical character of Spain.

But if such knowledge is necessary for making war, it is at least equally necessary for peace. It is therefore astonishing that the people, whose very life depends on the maintenance of peace, should interest themselves so little in geography. When, 50 years ago, all England was thrown into a panic by the Russian occupation of a place called Merv, which was supposed to be a point of attack on India, an English statesman advised his countrymen "to study large-scale maps." Those who followed his counsel soon lost their "Mervousness"; and peace was maintained.

The world is seething with discontent at the present time largely due to the amazing confusion of boundaries as arranged by the Treaties of 1919. There are thousands of Germans in Italy and Poland, multitudes of Bulgarians in Yugoslavia, thousands of Magyars in Roumania, a large part of Germany is cut off from the rest by the Danzig "corridor." Germans crossing it have to show their passports, and German goods have to pay duties. It is rumored that one of the statesmen who made this arrangement (imagined the Danzig was on the Mediterranean). Other boundaries, equally strange, were not altered by the Treaties; during the War, English soldiers, under the delusion that Holland is divided from Belgium by the Scheldt, crossed a narrow road, and were promptly interned by the Dutch. Yet the war of 1793 which lasted twenty-two years, started with a dispute about that very boundary.

Anyone, therefore, who can contribute to interest people in this important branch of human knowledge, is doing a public service. There is a

little book, by Mr. J. F. Horrabin, called "An Atlas of Current Affairs" (London: Gollancz, 3s. 6d. net). This book gives more than 70 maps, with brief but accurate explanations on the opposite page. The maps are clear, and have the merit of leaving out what is not wanted for the particular purpose in view. The boy of 15, who should master this book under proper teaching, would be better informed for statesmanship than nine-tenths of the grown men he might meet.

E. E. KELLETT.

An Atlas of Current Affairs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

With the cooperation of New York University, the Central Bureau for Young America is holding the First American Youth Congress on Aug. 15, 16 and 17. This congress is an earnest attempt to consolidate the best thought of youth leaders everywhere in the United States for the purpose of crystallizing and unifying the now scattered and varied plans and functions of youth organizations.

It is estimated that there are 16,500,000 young people in the country who not only have no jobs, but see no immediate opportunity of getting jobs. Every six months this number is swelled by the outpouring of the schools. Relief measures have been suggested by those interested, but none so far have struck through to the fundamental economic needs involved. The solution, it is felt, must come from youth itself.

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PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

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The Home Forum

A Gay Princess With a Sad Story

IT SEEMS difficult to think of anything but Cockspar Street except ships and the sea. Cockspar Street is a short street, just the distance between Trafalgar Square and the Carlton Hotel, and nearly every building in it houses the offices of a shipping company. Walking by night along the north side, you see, on the dark fronts of the buildings, the exciting names of foreign countries burning in neon light—"Norway and the Mediterranean," "Plymouth and New York," "South and East Africa," and that holiday phrase *Bureau de Change*. Farther down, you will see "Cunard" and "Canadian Pacific" in holy glowing letters; and the ground floor windows are full of model liners.

But, despite all the luring cruises and all the big steamers, Cockspar Street is for me haunted by something more personal, by the memory, in fact, of a princess, I have met her often—between the covers of a book.

She is a tall and rather handsome girl of about eighteen and I get just a glimpse of her face, pale and very fair, as she comes rattling by in "a singularly neat and very elegant landau" (to quote a contemporary account) painted green and yellow, and—just picture it to yourself—with a pair of silver carriage lamps. The coachman, in my mind's eye, of course, pulls round into a narrow lane called Warwick House Street and the carriage disappears.

The girl is Princess Charlotte and there is, by a queer chance, a statue of her grandfather, George III, in the middle of the roadway just beyond the offices of the White Star Line.

Suppose we are standing on the pavement between those offices and the statue, with Trafalgar Square to our left. If you look across the road, you will see a narrow gap as though someone had cut through the line of buildings with a knife, between Norway House and the office of the French Line. That is the entrance to Warwick House Street where, as I have said, I see that gay carriage disappear. Where it takes off, at a slant from Cockspar Street, there is a small tavern whose bay windows have an effect as of a turret projecting over the dwindling pavement. In the street it is the only building now surviving which was contemporary with the princess. Nowadays it is embellished with two orange lamps and, in summer time, window boxes with geraniums.

It is a little dark and mysterious in Warwick Street—or what is left of it, for most of its former length has been obliterated by new buildings—and you soon find yourself walking on cobbles and turning to the left into a stable yard. Ge straight ahead, under an archway.

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into a smaller yard and you will see, in a corner, a flight of stone steps leading up to a little gap in a high wall. Step through and you are in Carlton House Terrace, one of the quietest, and perhaps the finest residential streets in London.

And the Princess? During the years 1812 to 1814 she lived, or one might almost say she was imprisoned, in Warwick House which, with its small garden, stood on the site of the stable yard we have just crossed. It was a ramshackle place, cut off from the sight and sound of London down that narrow lane, and there Charlotte would sit day after day with little company but a lady-in-waiting, and a rather dreary bishop who was supposed to look after her spiritual and educational welfare. He had a habit of pronouncing the name of his rank "bish-up" and Charlotte used to call him "the Great U. P." One day she so far forgot herself as to pluck the wig from his episcopal head and throw it on the fire.

This high-spirited young person was mewed up in the old house by the orders of her father, the Prince of Wales, who was also at the time Regent of England and who wished to keep Charlotte from her mother's influence and sympathy. He had a sort of vast bungalow palace, called Carlton House, standing where Carlton Terrace now stands. There was a door in the dividing wall between the tiny garden of Warwick House and the magnificent grounds of the palace—perhaps the very door in the wall to which we can ascend by that short flight of worn and ancient steps leading from the stable yard.

Through it I can picture the Princess, making her way from time to time to some function or other at Carlton House, for there was not much about parties that the Prince Regent did not know. But she could never be sure that he would not be rude to her in front of the other guests. Her only other recreation, while at Warwick House, was driving through the Park in her beautiful carriage.

Had she been prepared to turn her back into a convenient no-man's-land, her father would probably not have ill-treated her. But this tall, impetuous creature, with her loud and not always discreet laughter, was altogether too high-spirited for bullying. When, for the second time, she broke off a guinea and told him to drive post haste to her mother at Connaught Place, near Marble Arch.

The escape cost her many weary months of close confinement at Windsor. From this she was eventually rescued by her marriage to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg with whom, for the short remainder of her life, she seems to have been really happy at last.

As I say, the site of Warwick House is now stable—used as garages and as a street is sadly truncated. But there still remains that small building, "The Two Chairmen," whose quaint red brick front, mellow as a well-ripened fruit, must so often have caught the eye of Charlotte's carriage wheels—this gay princess, with the story, who might have been the Queen of England.

I seldom pass along Cockspar Street, without thinking of that "neat and elegant landau" going along at a spanking trot, or better still, I see her, with long skirts impudently plucked up, run breathlessly out into the road down the lane a worried sentry breaks into the double and, pressing a twinkling guinea upon the hackney coachman, jump in, bang the door and so off up the Haymarket to mother.

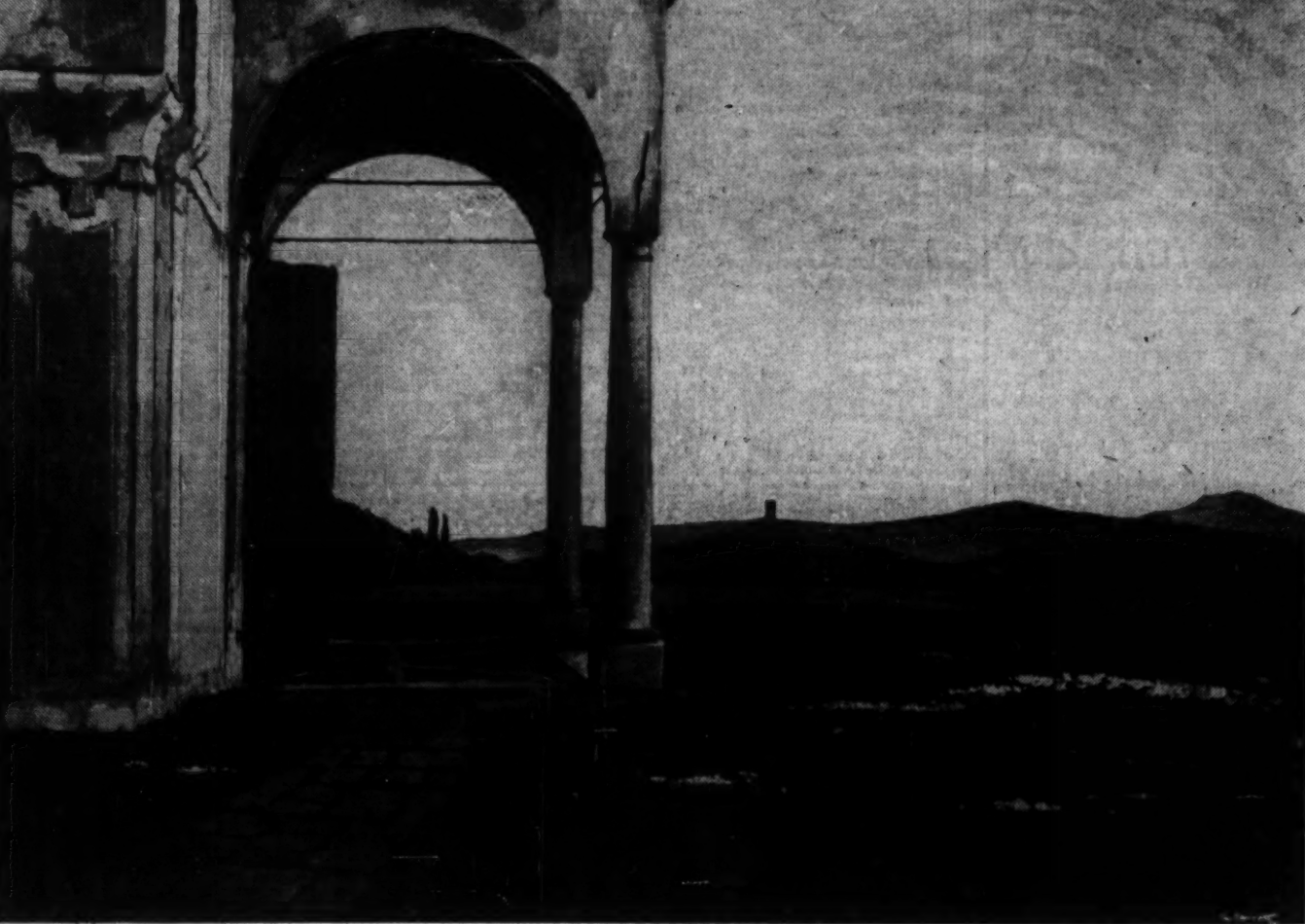
"Come to the Tropics for Romance," cry the posters in the shipping offices.
Maybe—someday—but I don't have to.

Early Morning in Ireland

The air is still; the mountains in the far distance are clear purple; everything is fresh-washed and purified for the new day. Francesca and I leave the house sleeping, and make our way to the bogs. We love to sit under a blossoming bush and see the silver pools glistening here and there in the turf cuttings, and watch the transparent vapor rising from the red-brown or the purple-shadowed bog. Dimples Rooney, half awake, leisurely, silent, is moving among the stacks with his creel. How the mist thrushes sing in the woods, and the plaintive note of the curlew gives the last touch of mysterious tenderness to the scene. There is a moist, rich fragrance of meadowsweet, and bog myrtle in the air; and how fresh and wild and verdant it is!

For there's plenty to mind, sure, if only you look to the grass at your feet.
For 'tis thick wild the tussocks of heather, an' blossoms and herbs that smell sweet.
If ye tread them; an' maybe the while o' the bog-cotton waves like the wool ye might shear off a night moor, an' set an' old fairy to spin;
Or wee frauns, each wan stuck twixt two leaves on a grand little stem o' its own.
Lettin' on 'twas a plum on a tree." (Jane Barlow).

As for Lough Lein itself, who could speak its loveliness, lying like a crystal mirror beneath the black Reeks of the McGillicuddy, where, in the mountain fastnesses, lie spell-



Peace at Sunset: An Oil Painting by Girolamo Cairati, Shown at the Venice Biennial Exhibition, 1934

Those Walks With Theodore Roosevelt

After a while, President Roosevelt gave me that unique proof of trust and friendship: he asked me to a "walk."

What offered was of great variety, and we never knew in advance what would be the trouble: mud, rocks, water, brambles or thorns. The President knew apparently every inch of the ground around Washington and could lead us to spots quite near the city which looked as wild as the untrodden parts of Colorado. He was on the lookout for obstacles, and never proposed one that he had not tried, excluding some which he considered fit for himself only, as when he climbed (but he was not yet President) one of the steel trestles supporting the high bridge across Rock Creek valley and slid down the opposite trestle; or when he tried to cross the same creek, using for the purpose, squirrel-like, the branches of two trees that hung over the river. But he weighed two hundred pounds more than an ordinary squirrel, and while he was making the attempt he heard Senator Lodge, who had accompanied him, shouting: "Theodore! Theodore! If you knew how ridiculous you look on the top of that tree, you would come down at once."

The small troop of personal friends honored with invitations for a walk included, besides any particular welcome chance visitors, Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, Chief Forester Pinchot, Beekman Winthrop, shortly before Governor of Porto-Rico, Postmaster-General George Von Lengerke Meyer, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry, short and plump, whom we planned to make look "like a wasp," but failed; Mr. Douglas Robinson, who, being a brother-in-law, took liberties, pleading, when so inclined, that "he was not a mountain goat"; Lawrence Murray of the Immigration Service, and with a few more, our shining star, Robert Bacon, Assistant Secretary of State, tall, handsome, who loved his chief with an almost womanly tenderness and would have gone to the stake to spare him even a trifling trouble.

What the President called a walk was a run; no stop, no breathing, no slacking of speed, but continuous race, careless of mud, thorns and the rest. Some of the obstacles in Rock Creek Park were so peculiar that we had given them

When we reached the opposite shore there was some embarrassment. We not only wore our "worst clothes," but were careful on such expeditions to leave at home every article of value. One of us having, on a day when there was a swim, kept his watch by mistake, expressed his dismay; the President suggested that he put it in his mouth. In the present case the difficulty was to reward the boatman for his services; none of us had a purse. A strict fumbling in our pockets resulted in the discovery of one single 25-cent piece, and that was all the poor boatman got for having ferried the President, several officers of State and the French Ambassador.—From "What Me Befell," the Reminiscences of J. J. Jusserand. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Portent

Here is a truth brought suddenly to mind
Upon a leaf's unfolding, upon Spring;
We would do well to note how delicately defined
The greens return to every growing thing.
Carefully touch this day with wonder
Investigate the teeming work at play,
And walk with beauty through a beauty land
Until our eyes may feast and understand—
How soon Spring goes to other regions now
Be content and see
Beneath the furrowed earth cut deep
Lies Summer's mystery!

JOHN C. RICHESY.

GIROLAMO CAIRATI

was born at Trieste, of a Milanese father and a Moravian-German mother. At an early age he became a student of architecture in Milan, but later he turned to painting and studied under Gaetano Prevati. For a few years he worked steadily at figure painting, and spent much time on a large picture that was bought by the Empress Elisabeth of Austria. He then turned to landscape, and has remained faithful to that form of expression. Delighting in the natural beauties of the land, Cairati was determined not to distort what he saw, but to reproduce as faithfully as lay before his eyes simply and as it appeared to him.

The artist has succeeded in this object. In his art one feels that he has never conformed to passing tendencies, but has been content to express his own vision instead of trying to imitate more or less brilliant, but evanescent forms of painting. For many years Cairati painted in the open air, carrying with him, wherever he went, canvas, paint, easel, and palette. Latterly he has taken to making innumerable slight sketches with notes of color and tone, so that he finishes his work undisturbed in his own studio.

His pictures are to be found in many modern art galleries in New York, Paris, London, Rome, Berlin, as well as in private collections all over the world.

Denver Dooryard

Urban though it is and infinitesimal, it has an air of woodland places far removed from the city. "Like a dooryard in the Old Country," says a Danish neighbor gazing long and wistfully. "Here for many years now I never see it so wild-like and natural."

Almost, the four great trees might be a part of some genuine forest. Framing as they do an aisle of leafy Gothic, they seem to mark the way to a realm beyond the everyday. They beckon and tempt one to pass down the shadow-pattered brick wall, and through the leafy arch of green witchery. Each tree has its distinctive shape and place. This affords them the semblance of a natural planting rather than their inescapable, straight-line formation. They show a further scorn for the geometrical by sending up a spruce, dropping a seedling there, coaxing the vines from their proper supports till the whole dooryard is entangled. It is evident that they are in control, the dear old tyrants.

The box-elder of gnarled, irregular outline, characteristic of its tribe, rates friendship and protection. It leans with a faintly proprietary gesture toward the little house, brushing the edge of the low roof, affording a deep shade for window, door and porch. It casts a shifting leaf-pattern on the first brick of the herbaceous border, and down which it seems to glance with pride at the symmetrical young box-elder flourishing without official leave at the gate post.

The maple, a few steps nearer the gate, is grace and majesty combined. It is the true monarch of the dooryard domain, towering far above its three comrades, extending even beyond the boundary fence on either side of the narrow plot. Its slender drooping boughs incline slightly to the left, as if engaged in neighborly discourse with the next-door cottonwood whose leaves reply with animated gestures (while its blossom-cotton drifts earthward with the rhythm of the snow).

The flanking maple across the herringbone walk sends out a leafy screen, to shelter the white marble seat intruded to the care. It assumes a motherly pose toward the transplanted mountain spruce which, like Peter Pan, never grows up. It coaxes the truant woodbine away from fence and shed, making a pleasant green tangle in its particular corner of the yard.

Everywhere there is freedom, wildness, beauty. Violets flourish in the grass safe from mower and shears. Aromatic herbs claim the likely barren spaces. An onion lifts its delicate pompons to the sun and breeze undisturbed. A potato vine volunteers a contribution without reproach.

"Sortir de la chair"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUEST-CE que l'existence matérielle? A-t-elle une portée, un sens quelconque? Paul dit: "Miserable que je suis! Qui me délivrera de ce corps de mort?" Aux pages 33 et 34 de *Non et Oui*, Mrs. Eddy indique que Jésus se proposait de montrer aux mortels comment ils peuvent "sortir de la chair," elle nous fait comprendre que la destruction du péché, de la maladie et de la mort constitue la joie ou la gloire de l'existence humaine.

La Science Chrétienne permet au chercheur de percevoir que la loi spirituelle gouverne toute la création de Dieu; ou puisque Dieu est le bien, cette loi divine doit être bonne exclusivement. Dans ce cas, que devient la loi matérielle apparente qui n'est souvent rien moins que bonne? La Science Chrétienne montre que cette prétendue loi n'est aucunement une loi, et par conséquent n'est pas réelle. Si l'en est ainsi, pourquoi les mortels devraient-ils la craindre?

En Science Chrétienne nous découvrons la vérité concernant notre être réel, notre vrai moi; et le disciple sincère commence à découvrir les faits de la réalité spirituelle. Voici comment le dictionnaire définit la réalité: "Être réel, existence effective, et non simple apparence."

A la page 335 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures), Mary Baker Eddy déclare que la réalité est "spirituelle, harmonieuse, immuable, immortelle, divine, éternelle." Il nous faut donc reconnaître et démontrer cet "être réel" qui constitue notre vrai moi spirituel.

Peut-être l'investigateur demandera-t-il: "Comment faire cela? Comment pourrai-je atteindre à cette connaissance si désirable?" Pour répondre à ces questions, il faut se rappeler que Dieu est Esprit et crée l'homme à Son image, selon Sa ressemblance, comme le déclare la Bible: "donc l'homme doit être spirituel." Cela étant, l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, ne saurait être matériel. Dès lors, comment expliquerions-nous ce qui semble être un corps matériel?

Ces questions qui paraissent embarrassantes et semblent impliquer un paradoxe, trouvent leur réponse dans les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne. A mesure que les faits fondamentaux de l'être réel sont reconnus et acceptés, la pensée du disciple se spiritualise. Cette mentalité meilleure, plus éclairée, se reflète sur son corps et sur son entourage; elle se traduit par une action et des vies plus normales. Aujourd'hui les Scientistes Chrétiens guérissent les malades et les pêcheurs selon la méthode que Jésus-Christ enseignait et démontrait. Ces œuvres s'accomplissent dans la mesure où ils comprennent spirituellement ce qu'est Dieu, la Vie infinie.

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"The way out of the flesh"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is material existence? Has it any significance, any meaning? Paul said: "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" On page 33 of "No and Yes" Mrs. Eddy speaks of Jesus' purpose to show mortals "the way out of the flesh," and intimates that the destruction of sin, sickness, and death is the joy, the glory, of human experience.

Christian Science brings to the seeker the perception that spiritual law governs all God's creation; and that since God is good, this divine law must be good and good only. Then what about apparent material law, which is often anything but good? Christian Science makes it evident that this law is no law at all, and hence is not real. And since it is not real, why do mortals need to fear it?

In Christian Science we discover the truth concerning our real being, our real selfhood, and the earnest student begins to discern the facts about spiritual reality. A dictionary defines reality as "actual being or existence, in distinction from mere appearance." And Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 335) that reality is "spiritual, harmonious, immutable, immortal, divine, eternal." It is this "actual being," our real spiritual selfhood, which we need to recognize and to demonstrate.

The inquirer may ask himself: How is this to be accomplished? How am I to proceed to the attainment of this desirable recognition? The answer is found in the fact that God is Spirit, and since man is made in

God's image and likeness, as the Bible declares, man must be spiritual. And since this is so, man in God's image and likeness cannot be material. And if he is not material, then how are we going to explain what appears to be a material body?

These seemingly perplexing questions, which may appear to many to present a paradox, are answered in the teachings of Christian Science. As the fundamental facts of real being are recognized and accepted, the thought of the individual is spiritualized. And such improved or enlightened thought is reflected on the body, in one's environment, and in more normal action and outlook.

Christian Scientists today are healing the sick and sinning in the way Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated. Such works are accomplished in proportion to their growth in the spiritual understanding of the source of all life, God, who is infinite and eternal Life; and of man made in God's image and likeness. It is seen that since man is spiritual and perfect he cannot be material and imperfect; nor is he liable to sin, sickness, and death. He is at one with God; for did not Jesus pray "that they may be one, as we are"? By understanding these fundamental truths and applying them in our daily lives, we gain a more normal human experience and are less liable to be influenced by the mesmeric sense of the world with its beliefs of disease, its fear of lack and trouble of various kinds. To the Christian Scientist there is the firm conviction and absolute certainty of God's omnipotence and omniscience.

Through many years of earnest searching of the Scriptures Mrs. Eddy discovered that human living without a correct understanding of God is vain; that really to live, one must become conscious of God's presence as divine Mind, a realization which brings a peace that passes all human understanding or conception. To the one searching for an explanation of the riddle of human existence, these words of Mrs. Eddy, as found in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 341), will be most comforting and instructive: "Do human hopes deceive? Is joy a tremble? Then, weary pilgrim, unloose the latchet of thy sandals; for the place whereon thou standest is sacred. By that, you may know you are parting with a material sense of life and happiness to win the spiritual sense of good. O learn to lose with God! and you find Life eternal; you gain all." Thus do Christian Scientists vision "the way out of the flesh."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Dawn

Slowly along the road the old procession came: the cow in lifting sun; the boy without a name swinging toward the morning, singing toward the dawn—the kine, the golden voice inevitably came on.

Behind the stumbling hooves, the striding tail boy spilled his heart into the air until the earth was filled! The herd, the unknown lad, out of the end night, passed slowly down the road, wrapped in golden light.

FRANCES PROSE.

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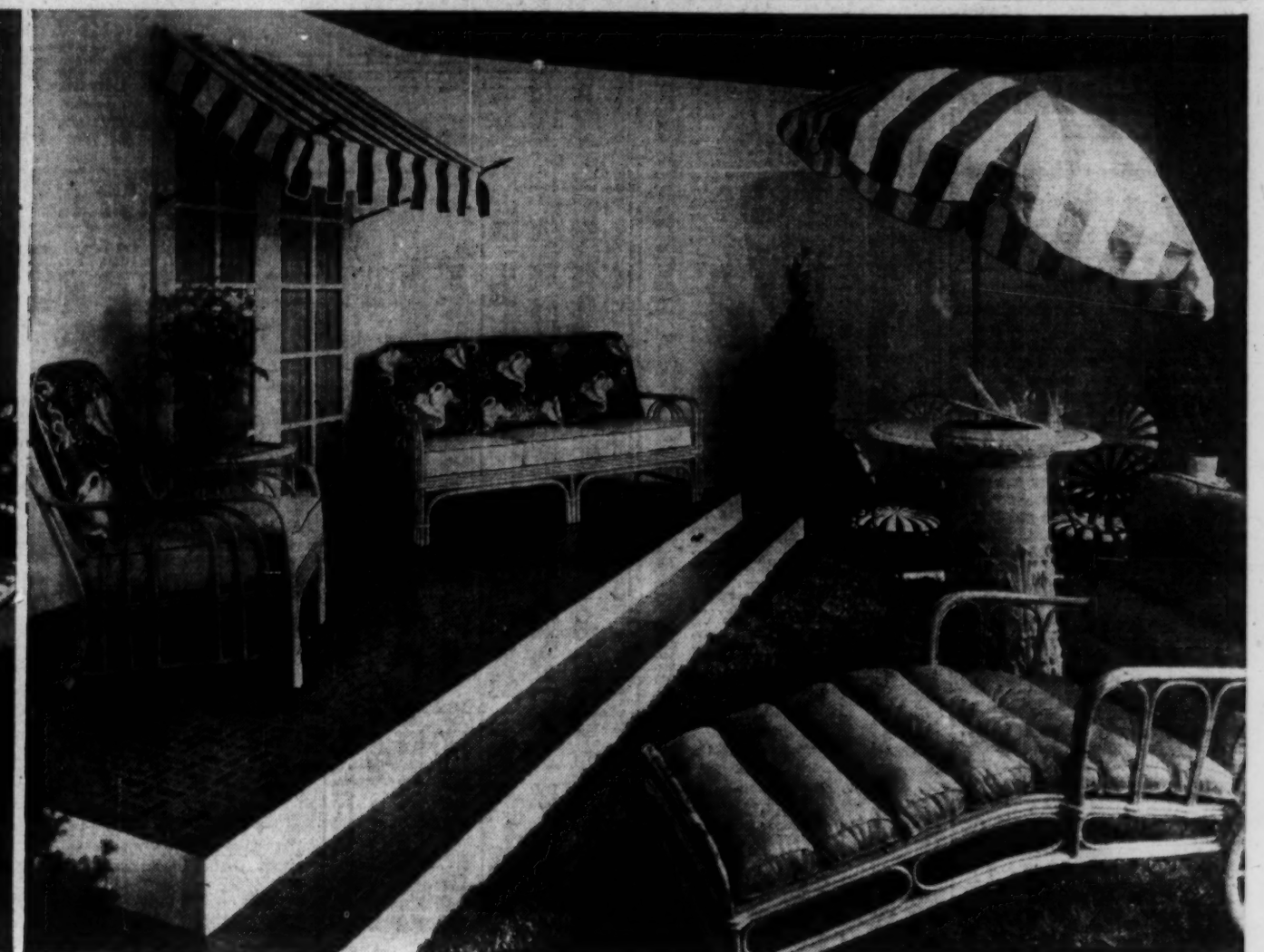
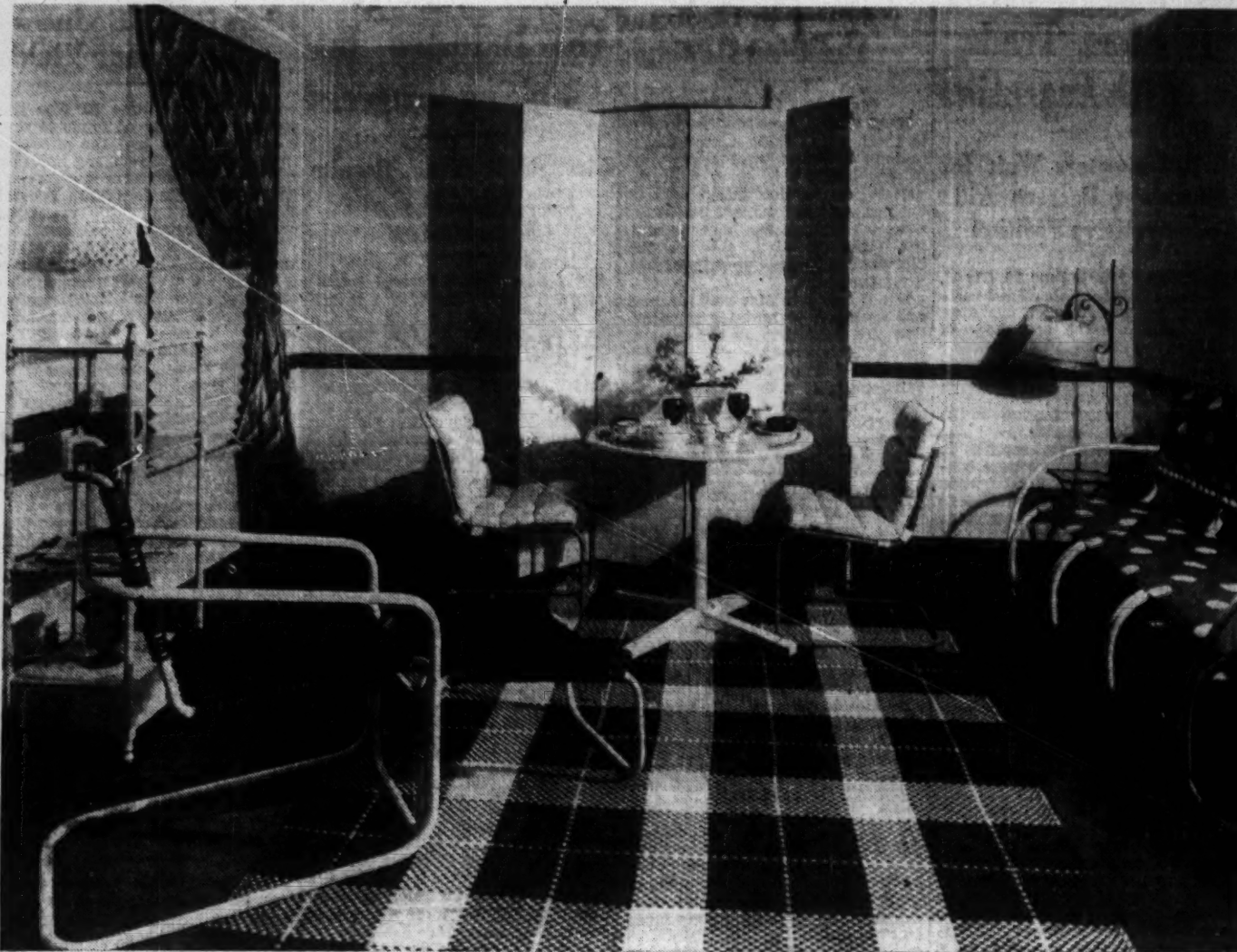
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Interior Decoration and Antiques



Courtesy Paine Furniture Company to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Harmonizing Modern and Old

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MODERN furniture, which has been regarded more or less skeptically ever since its inception, is apparently here to stay. What are we going to do about it? Are we going to invite this new-comer into our homes to live with our dignified antiques? Are we going to shun it altogether? Are we going to combine the two? Or, are we going to dispose of everything and go completely modern?

The first modern furniture was so exotic that it was almost impossible to use any of it with traditional styles. One of the strongest arguments used in prophesying its short life was this obvious incompatibility with established styles. Since then modern furniture has been subdued and refined. Through watching the development of better proportions and a less strongly forced originality, we have come to appreciate that it isn't always so very different after all.

What are its chief differences from other fine traditional styles? They are as follows: new materials, such as glass, chromium and other metals; new woods; a simplified decoration, depending more on the beauty of finish than on applied ornament; a better use of space, through resting storage furniture directly on the floor, rather than raising it on high legs; more generous sized seating furniture, due to an increased interest in comfort. There are, of course, other minor differences, such as an increased use of overstuffing and straight lines in construction.

Not With Victorian

Try to imagine a combination of large, squat, overstuffed chairs with the ornately decorated, spindly furniture of the late Victorian period! Of course, you wouldn't combine them, but would you use these Victorian examples at all? Not if you could help it. They violate all principles of good taste in line and in decoration, and they are certainly not comfortable.

Would you combine modern with fragile, lovely pieces of French furniture, developed during the socially frivolous era of Louis XV? Of course not! But how many homes are furnished in Louis XV furniture? Not many, simply because they do not fit in with our scheme of modern living.

Let us list styles of period furniture that present-day homes are most likely to employ: American Colonial, Georgian, Empire, French provincial. Possibly also the simplest English styles, such as Queen Anne and Sheraton. If not versed in period furniture characteristics, you may not be able to identify this furniture by name. If you do know their main features, you will see that the period adaptations we are most likely to choose now are the styles that are simple and unpretentious; those that are not overloaded with decoration; those that are sturdy enough to stand reasonably hard use and honest enough and comfortable enough to fit into the homes of twentieth century American people.

Several years ago, period furniture was not considered well used unless it was original or copied from the original and the whole room

must be done in strictly period manner. Recently we have become more lenient in our attitudes toward period decoration. We have selected the best, have modified and changed, so that a room might be based on a period style but yet be suitable for modern living. It must be so. Now we have radios, pianos, radiators, generous windows and

For Porch or Lawn, Both Stick-Reed and Hollow Metal Furniture Are Now Available

In either kind the seats provide complete comfort, as those not heavily cushioned are of yielding material, such as the duck and the woven sisal shown here. Another practical advantage is not to be overlooked: shower damage has been largely avoided by spar varnish for reed frames and permatex covers for most of the cushions.

At the left, in the rear, the breakfast table for two is enameled white with vermilion chairs and white sisal cushions. The white-framed settee

has back and seat of vermilion duck with white circles. Blue woven sisal weather resistant, is the filling on the armchair and its leg rest. The sisal rug—an innovation this year—is in white, blue and yellow.

In the group at the right, natural-toned stick reed prevails, the wheel chaise being cushioned in coral permatex. Ohintz in yellow-green for the seats, and in black and green for the backs, give ease to the armchair and settee. In the background are metal chairs in black-and-white enamel.

ferent but attitudes are different. We have a very real respect for uncluttered, undecorated space, for smooth surfaces that are clean and easy to keep clean, for orderly arrangement, good lighting and unobstructed ventilation. Fussy, elaborate period styles do not harmonize with these ideals. If we examine some of the simple, charming interpretations of period styles shown in good magazines and compare them with the originals of those styles, we will see that they have been changed. Authentic copies have given way to intelligent moderation and adaptation.

Why is a fine old mahogany secretary desk fine? Probably because it is wholly pleasing in proportions, simple in outline and decoration, built honestly and well. Much of its beauty will depend on rich old wood, polished and gleaming, but not highly glossy. Any decoration it may have will probably be in the form of simple carving or inlay. The details will be too delicate to allow using it with very severe or heavy modern furniture, accessories or with rugs having sharply angular designs or with coarse and heavy woolly textiles.

Not all modern furniture is of this type. There are small, refined pieces that are subtle enough designed to combine beautifully with such traditional pieces. There are modern fabrics that are fine enough not to overwhelm them. There are colors that are subdued enough to use with them. Certainly to be avoided are harsh, shiny metal pieces, brittle seeming rayon fabrics and heavy chromium accessories, but beside these there is still a large amount of modern furniture and fabrics that are not too heavy, harsh or dramatic to be used acceptably with Hepplewhite or Sheraton designs.

Another case is that of the home which is essentially early American, having a simple handicraft character that has been given to it by using comfortable maple or pine furniture, simple ruffled curtains and hooked rug. In such a case no one would care to introduce sophisticated glass-topped tables, white leather covered chairs or ultra modern rugs. But the range of modern furniture and fabrics is wide enough so that many excellent things are available which would

no means least, a very handsome square vase in malachite which belongs to the Ming period.

pieces can here be mentioned, but as a beginning attention may be directed to the exceptionally fine jade group, here illustrated and which was formerly in the collection of Viscountess Cowdraw. This is of large size and good color green jade, in the form of a vase and cover, carved with archaic designs and, around the neck, with dragons. It is mounted on the carved figure of a phoenix, and supported on either side by figures of boys, the last being wonderfully spirited.

Another extremely fine and rare piece, also belonging to the Chien Lung period, is the apple-and-emerald green jade bowl, here reproduced. This is carved externally with archaic figuring with underlying key pattern design, and has two loose ring handles supported by mask heads. What the photograph cannot show, however, is the bold floral decoration with which the inside of the bowl is carved, and this is of a perfection and beauty equalling that of the external carving.

Queen Mary, who is a keen student and collector of Chinese hardstone carving, has already visited this exhibition and has purchased from it a fine pair of gray jade elephants, which were formerly in the collection of Sir Philip Sassoon. These Chien Lung elephants are of special interest because they show some Indian influence. They stand on chased ormolu plinths and have ormolu saddled cloths surmounted by gourd vases, inlaid with colored stones and slightly enameled.

No less than 125 jades, of all colors and with a great variety of cunningly carved forms, are included in Mr. Nott's exhibition. There are also 30 superb examples of crystal carvings, among them being a unique pair of large clear figures of Kwan Yin, exceptional in quality. Then there is a group of fine coral carvings; a dozen fine pieces in lapis lazuli; a number of soapstone and carnelian carvings; a very fine turquoise bottle and cover, carved with birds, trees and boys; lastly but by



Courtesy Messrs. Charles Nott, London

Produced during the Chinese period which is most famous for hard-stone carvings, this apple-and-emerald-green bowl, carved inside as well as out, is one of the rare pieces being shown through June at the Nott Galleries in London

Jades and Stone Carvings

By Frank Rutter
Special from Monitor Bureau

NO NATION has excelled the Chinese in the very difficult and delicate art of carving semi-precious stones of uncommon hardness. In all the long annals of China's history never was achievement higher in this particular form of carving than during the glorious reign of Chien Lung (1736-1795). During this period the Chinese carvers reached a degree of technical perfection which approached the miraculous.

During June there is on view at Mr. Charles Nott's galleries (38 Bury Street, St. James's) the most important and remarkable collection of jades and other hardstone carvings yet seen in London. Most of them date from the Chien Lung period, many specimens being so exceedingly rare that they may fairly be described as unique.

Only a few of the outstanding

pieces can here be mentioned, but as a beginning attention may be directed to the exceptionally fine jade group, here illustrated and which was formerly in the collection of Viscountess Cowdraw. This is of large size and good color green jade, in the form of a vase and cover, carved with archaic designs and, around the neck, with dragons. It is mounted on the carved figure of a phoenix, and supported on either side by figures of boys, the last being wonderfully spirited.

Another extremely fine and rare piece, also belonging to the Chien Lung period, is the apple-and-emerald green jade bowl, here reproduced. This is carved externally with archaic figuring with underlying key pattern design, and has two loose ring handles supported by mask heads. What the photograph cannot show, however, is the bold floral decoration with which the inside of the bowl is carved, and this is of a perfection and beauty equalling that of the external carving.

Queen Mary, who is a keen student and collector of Chinese hardstone carving, has already visited this exhibition and has purchased from it a fine pair of gray jade elephants, which were formerly in the collection of Sir Philip Sassoon. These Chien Lung elephants are of special interest because they show some Indian influence. They stand on chased ormolu plinths and have ormolu saddled cloths surmounted by gourd vases, inlaid with colored stones and slightly enameled.

No less than 125 jades, of all colors and with a great variety of cunningly carved forms, are included in Mr. Nott's exhibition. There are also 30 superb examples of crystal carvings, among them being a unique pair of large clear figures of Kwan Yin, exceptional in quality. Then there is a group of fine coral carvings; a dozen fine pieces in lapis lazuli; a number of soapstone and carnelian carvings; a very fine turquoise bottle and cover, carved with birds, trees and boys; lastly but by

no means least, a very handsome square vase in malachite which belongs to the Ming period.

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This green jade vase with cover is another of the 125 pieces of Chinese stone carving of the Chien Lung period (1736-1795), now displayed at the Nott Galleries, the whole said to be the most remarkable collection ever exhibited in London

In New York Shops

By Helen Johnson Keyes

SUMMER time provides opportunity to set one's table with china which expresses simple, colorful living in the midst of sunshine, gardens, orchards, sparkling water and rainbows.

A rough-textured surface such as is found in pottery but not in porcelain, at once gives a cozy feeling of earthiness, expressing the kinship of this material with the soil from which it, like the summer vegetation, has sprung. The preferred shapes suggest informality and even humor, being particularly delightful when they verge on the fantastic. Flowery colors and decorations coolly and airily spaced, convey a sense of freshness which is the flavor of summer.

Ovington shows a varied line of such porch, terrace and cottage services. To begin the day, when morning breezes are wafting the fragrance of honeysuckle through open windows, there are breakfast trays in numerous designs and set for one or two people. Some are dainty, some amusing, with ruffled spouts, puckered handles and plump little bodies. Susie Cooper has designed one with a kam-colored ground and concentric rings in which are blended various tones of brown and tan flushed with palest pink. For two people, this service costs \$15.

Among the attractive luncheon sets are those with gingham borders, plaids and checks, in which blue, green or mauve may dominate. One of these had enchanting red roses for handles on all the covered dishes. They are made for six people and contain 32 pieces, if you want them all. These services, however, and the others mentioned in this article, are open stock, so you may choose what pieces you desire. An indication of the general cost may be found in the fact that the largest plates are \$10 a dozen. Salad plates modeled like leaves and green in color are constantly serviceable in summer menus. Eight may be bought for \$6.50.

At dinner one likes to be a trifle more formal. An English ware called "Della Robbia" has an ideal character of somewhat sophisticated rusticity. Made in three styles, it is possible by acquiring a liberal selection among all these types to vary one's dinner table on different occasions—as one varies a costume by altering the accessories.

To begin with, there is the all-white service with a molded border of Della Robbia fruit motifs; then there is a service with the same border worked out by hand in rich colors. As a third variant, is offered a white-bordered service with Italian landscapes in color on the body of the dishes. For instance, using an all-white service plate with a soup cup having the colored border, and following this course by an entrée served on a landscape; then returning to white for the salad, and to the colored border for the dessert; thus one has a very interesting dinner service. And it may be worked out backward, spotting it up in various ways if one has enough pieces to do so. In dinner size the all-over white plates cost \$6.50 a dozen. Those with the hand-painted borders \$12.

For Wedding Gifts

Special from Monitor Bureau

ANTIQUES, combining the useful with the old beautiful, continue to maintain their popularity as wedding presents over here. The "drawing-room" gifts, for example, made to the Earl of Antrim and Miss Angela Sykes at their recent marriage, included a set of three antique French chairs from one friend and an old cut-glass chandelier, the joint gift of four others.

The gifts at another marriage included an Empire writing-bureau and old Georgian silver from the mother of the bridegroom, an antique silver creamer from one donor and antique silver cake-baskets from one couple and an antique silver salver from another Lord and Lady.

Wall Paper for Linings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

China closets and buffets can be made attractive by lining the back wall of the interior with wall paper. The paper should be of a neutral and decorative type, however, and chosen for its correct color tone. A simple gray cabinet, fine glassware on its glass shelves was made quite pleasing when its interior walls were covered with a gray paper having an all-over design of silver vines.

Picture hanging is easy and Won't Mar Walls. If you use Moore Push-Pin and Moore Push-It Hangers, you can hang pictures everywhere. 10c. MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

A Royal Collector In Brighton

Special from Monitor Bureau

ACTIVE interest in numerous fields of collecting continues unabated with the Queen. Recently the royal collector visited the offices of the Working Ladies' Guild, where she headed a gathering of enthusiasts who go "antiquing" among the famous Lanes and other curio-shop streets of Brighton. The Queen bought at the Guild, for presentation to the collector of Brighton antiques, now housed in the Pavilion of that popular English seaside resort, two quaint boxes painted with pictures of Brighton at the time of the Regency. These boxes were "discovered" recently in a Brighton antique shop by the Honorable Sybil Leigh. The Queen also bought from Miss Leigh a Scottish tartan box of patience cards.



BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

FRANK PARTRIDGE & SONS LTD.

Old English Furniture Works of Art

LONDON 24 King St., St. James NEW YORK 6 West Fifty-sixth St.

Commodity and

Plethora of Funds, Says Bank, Reduces Investment Yields

continued pressure of funds to find employment has had the effect in the past month of reducing yields on medium and long term investments, according to the New York Federal Reserve Bank's monthly review of

The bank cites the approach of the vanishing point in the yield on high-

est grade short term investments as the reason for the employment of idle bank funds in longer term issues.

It is further pointed out that the average yield on long term government bonds in the latter part of June was around 2.80 per cent, the lowest yield since before the war.

funds and the limited supply of new securities. The average yield on a representative group of "AAA" bonds has declined from well above 5 per cent in 1932 to slightly less than 4 per cent today.

Lower grade bond yields average slightly over 6 per cent at the present, compared with more than 11 per cent for a time in 1932.

**Commercial Credit
Co. Nets \$1,926,884**

Specia. from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, June 30—Consol-

dated net income for the Commercial Credit Company and all subsidiaries, for the five months ended May 31, was \$1,926,884, compared with \$713,780 for the like period last year, an increase of 169 per cent, according to A. E. Duncan, chairman of the

"After providing for minority interest and regular dividend requirements on all issues of preferred and the Class A convertible stocks, there remained \$1,217,795 available for the

remained \$1,317,785 available for the common stock outstanding with the public, compared with \$59,574, for the like period of 1933—an increase of 2112 per cent,” Mr. Duncan reports.

“Net income on the common stock

for May, 1934, was at the annual rate of \$3.90 a share, compared with \$3.31 for the five months, and \$2.99 for the 11 months ended May 31, respectively."

New York Quotations			
	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans			
Stock Exch...	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	1½%	1½%	1½%
"orn. paper	1½%	1½%	1½%

Dom paper ..	1 1/4%	1 1/4%	1 1/4%
Bar silver ..	46 1/4c	46 1/4c	33 1/4c
Time loans—			
30-90 days ...	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1
5-6 months..	3/4 @ 1	3/4 @ 1	1 @ 1 1/4

Bankers Acceptance Market

0 to 30 days.	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$
4 months	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$
6 months	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 1

London Quotations

short bills	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
mos bills	$\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{2}$
par gold	137 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d	137s 3d	122s 6d

Bar silver ..	21d	21½d	18½d
Boston Quotations			
Call money ..	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper ..	1½@2	2 @2½	1½@2½
Time money..	3	3	3
Leading Central Bank Rates			

houston	3%	Bucharest	8%
houston	2	Budapest	4%
hicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
hleveland	3	Copenhagen	2½
hallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
hansas City	3	London	2
hinnneapolis	3½	Liabon	5½
hew York	1½	Madrid	6
hiladelphia	2½	Oslo	3½

Chmnd	3½	Paris	3
St. Louis	2½	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Rome	3
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5½
Berlins	7	Sofia	7
Bombay	3½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Russels	3	Vienna	6
Berne	2	Warsaw	8

Foreign Exchange Rates			
Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:			
	Europe		
	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Berling:			
Demand	\$5.05½	\$5.05½	\$8.2397
Cables	5.05½	5.05½	8.2397

ance-franc	... 0680%	0680	0663
anism-belga	... 2336	2338	2354
ally-lira	... 0857	0856	0891
armany-mark	... 3880	3940	4433
ustria-schill'g	... 1900	1900	2382
ch'via-crown	... 0417	0417	0500
mark-krone	... 2280	2258	4537
land-finn'k	... 0207	0207	0426
ec's-dr'chma	... 0095	0095	0220

land-florin	.. 6786	6789	6806
ngary-pengo	.. 2988	2988	2961
rway-krona	.. 2503	2540	4537
land-zloty	.. 1901	1901	1899
rtugal-escudo	.. 0468	0468	0748
umania-leu	.. 0101	0101	0101
ain-peseta	.. 1369	1363	3267
eden-krona	.. 2609	2603	4537
st'd-franc	.. 3253	3255	3267

Yugoslavia-dinar.	.0228	.0228	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong-dol	.3775	.378*	*
Canton-dol	.3419	.3425	*
India-rupee	.3808	.3803	.6180
Man-yen	.3000	.3000	.8440
Philippines-florin	.6824	.6825	.6806
Philippines-peso	.4963	.4975	.8439
Sierra Leone-stiminta	.5837	.5838	.5678

	South America		
Argentina—dol	3370	3368	1.6334
Brazil—milreis	0840	0842	2025
Chile—peso	1040	1040	2080
Colombia—peso	2380	2315	2800
Ecuador—peso	8093	8093	1.7310
El Salvador—colones			
Guatemala—quetzales			
Paraguay—peso			
Peru—sol			
Puerto Rico—cent			
Uruguay—peso			
Venezuela—bol			
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.0119	1.0125	1.6391

	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	2800	2800	8440

Currency in China—cents per silver
 dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

NEW YORK, June 26. The following

	Fri- day	Thurs- day	Wednes- day	Tues- day	Year Ago
100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	79.39	
100.4	100.4	100.5	100.5	78.20	

... 100.3 100.4 100.5 100.5 79.23

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at \$9.06 per cent of its old parity. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French franc was 59.38 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 23 was: Receipts \$6,145; expenditures \$64,966,081; balance \$1,286,211; customs receipts for the month of \$19,192,250. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) \$3,092,609,665; expenditures \$7,034,235,292 (including \$3,944,882,419

emergency expenditures; excess of ex-
penditures \$3,940,565,627; gold assets \$7,-
22,054.

(Continued)

Commerce and Finance

Federal Control Over Exchanges Effective Monday

Brokers Differ on Effect—Some Cheerful—Others Say 'Too Elastic'

Washington, June 30—The Government will lay the hand of regulation on the nation's stock markets. Midnight is the hour when the new system of curbs voted by the last Congress begins taking effect.

Most of the rules will not operate until Sept. 1, or later but officials expected the effect to be much the same as though the regulations, particularly those against manipulation, started immediately.

President Roosevelt is expected to announce today or tomorrow the names of the five men who will serve on the regulatory commission.

Authoritative sources in New York understood that Joseph Kennedy, financier and former Harvard basketball player, was the President's choice for chairman. Others said to have been selected were James M. Landis and George C. Mathews, members of the Federal Trade Commission, and Robert Healey, counsel for the board.

The fifth choice, these sources said, lay between Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the Senate stock inquiry, and Frank Shaughnessy, president of the San Francisco Stock Exchange.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—A wide diversity of opinion on the effect of the Stock Exchange Control Act of 1934, which legally becomes effective on Monday, is heard among representative brokers in Wall Street.

Some of them feel bitterly about the law as they do about any regulation, and, in fact, about anything issued from Washington. Others accept it with more or less indifference, taking the attitude that the law is passed, they may as well get on with it, and any measure has now become a matter of history, arousing little interest except to speculate as to how the Securities Exchange Commission will use its wide powers.

On the other hand, there are representative brokers who are enthusiastically in favor of the law and see blue skies ahead.

The chief unanimity of opinion among brokers is their concern of the effect on the mechanical end of the business such as margin fixing. This part of the bill is so completely in line with the Federal Reserve Board on margin requirements will be eagerly followed.

Call It 90 Per Cent Interpretation

Brokers generally dislike the exchange control law because of its elasticity. They believe it is 90 per cent interpretation and therefore they are uncertain as to what they will have to do to live up to the provisions.

A canvass of the leading brokerage houses by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here reveals that some brokers feel that the measure is resulting in just what they thought it would, namely, the houses are being forced to reduce expenses by cutting down their staff and shaving salaries, as there is no chance of the volume of business returning to anything like normal under the regulations. Another opinion is that the law will not make the slightest difference in the volume of business.

Of the principal brokerage establishments invited to express their views on the effect of the law, only members from very few houses would talk for publication. These are favorable toward the measure. The brokers that took the exact opposite view, obviously, for business reasons, refused to let their names be printed.

Here are some brokers' statements:

Law Is Workable—Beane

Alpheus C. Beane, senior partner in Fenner & Beane.

"Before the so-called Fletcher-Rayburn bill was finally enacted into law as the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, it was broadly discussed and criticized over a period of months by the press, by the public and before Congressional committees. Both the House and Senate bills, as originally drawn, were thoroughly unworkable, unworkable and would have done incalculable harm to the securities exchanges, to security owners and to the national economy had they not been drastically revised. But they were revised, and greatly so.

"As a result, a law has been enacted which is entirely workable and which is free from both of the causes for criticism which were leveled against the original measure."

ARLINGTON MILLS

Dividend No. 125

A dividend of five cents per share has been declared payable on June 30, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1934, payable to the order of the stockholder, by check or cash, at the option of the shareholder.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

W. B. BADGER & CO.

New and Used Commercial Furniture

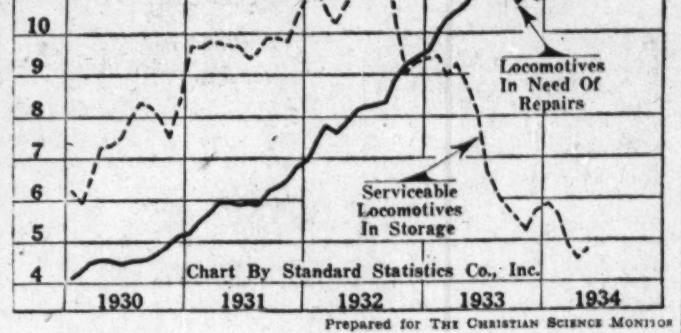
32 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

80 YEARS of Service to Depositors

OPEN AN ACCOUNT BY MAIL

Federal Control Over Exchanges Is Effective Monday

Number of Serviceable Locomotives in Storage



Greater Than Those in Need of Repair During the First Three Years of the Depression—Positions Now Reversed

For the first three years of the depression the number of serviceable locomotives in storage ready for use was greater than those in need of repair.

Since the fall of 1932 these positions have been reversed with the gap widening steadily, indicating the steady absorption into service of the conditioned locomotive.

ures. The interests of security holders have been safeguarded in every way possible and no owner of securities has cause for concern over the present law.

Still Free Market, Says Leon

Rene Leon, partner in Munds, Winslow & Potter.

"No thoughtful individual need be greatly concerned over the future of the brokerage business under the new stock exchange law. The segregation of brokers and dealers does not necessarily mean for a narrow market as evidenced by the fact that London has successfully carried on its business on that basis for a long time past.

"Careful analysis reveals that the new marginal requirements are not unreasonable; it is true that they would act as a brake on prices in the event that these tended to rise in speculative fashion, but, after all, these requirements will render impossible the creation of rampant disparities between true values and quoted prices as was too often the case in recent years.

"The publication of detailed figures by corporations whose securities will be listed on the stock exchange should be welcomed by investors, while it should not place any unreasonable burden upon the corporations. Those who have taken the attitude that the bill was passed as a punitive measure are likely to be disappointed if only for the reason that the existence of a free marketplace for the purchase and sale of securities is essential to America's economic life."

Pierce Sees Benefit

Edward A. Pierce, senior partner in E. A. Pierce & Co., and vice-chairman of the code administration.

"It is my firm conviction that in the long run the average New York Stock Exchange house, as well as its customers, are likely to benefit rather than suffer through the workings of the present act.

"At the time of the passage of any measure designed to regulate a specific business, widespread apprehension invariably has been manifest. This was true of the Interstate Commerce Commission Act; it was equally true of the Federal Reserve Act; and to bring into picture an income directly affecting an exchange, it was true of the Smith-Lever Act.

"It would seem to me that one can safely disregard the spirit of pessimism that pervades the Wall Street district and look forward to an active and healthy security market before the year-end unless, as a matter of course, there comes a decided flattening out of the general business of the country, which seems extremely unlikely."

Service Forecasts

A Slump in July

A further decline in trade volumes and industrial activity during July, followed by improvement in August, is forecast by the United Business Service in its report issued today. Heavy government spending and lending during the coming weeks is expected to cushion the drop, however, and also make for a more than usual upturn in the fall. Besides this, the following additional factors are named as important in bringing about another rising phase of business:

The recent rationalization of the NRA in the matter of fixing prices; liberalization of the Securities Act; the new Housing Act; reorganizations under improved bankruptcy laws; low money rates and a firm bond market, and more widespread anticipation of inflation.

The service points out that all these factors are of political origin, and states that the strictly economic forces paint no such encouraging picture of the outlook. Supply and demand are still out of balance, the debt load is exorbitant, and world prices are declining.

A. Atwater Kent Says: 'We Are On the Way Up'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 30—Improvement is evident in American business and will continue, Mr. A. Atwater Kent, Philadelphia radio engineer and manufacturer, told his national organization at the close of its convention here yesterday.

"We are past the bottom and on the way up," he said. "There may be minor recessions, but the trend is certainly upward."

Mr. Kent said his company was shaping its policies in accordance with this belief.

"We are going to spend more money in advertising and promotion over the next 12 months than in the past year," he announced, "and we will otherwise conform sensibly to what might be expected of a business that is looking hopefully ahead."

Exchange Control Provisions of Stock Exchange Control Act, Effective Monday

Theodore Prince Visualizes Benefits, If Regulation Not Too Strict

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 30—The Securities Exchange Act is more in the interest of the country at large than in the interest of increased activity in Wall Street, says Theodore Prince, senior partner in Theodore Prince & Co., a large bond and brokerage house, in a special statement for The Christian Science Monitor today. He adds that this will be the case provided the administration of the act will not be so strict as to result in "spurious and bootleg methods of speculation."

Mr. Prince's statement follows:

"In my opinion, the new Securities Exchange Act will result in the following:

- "1. The exchanges will not be self-regulated bodies either as to listings, membership, forms of accounting, contracts and many other important factors over which heretofore they had a complete say.
- "2. Trading, buying and selling on the exchanges, will now more truly represent the functioning of the market without any artificial stimulation and without any method or means for raising or lowering prices to promote or induce buying or selling, respectively.
- "3. The exchanges will be regulated solely in the interest of the buyer and seller, and those who have operated in between such public buying and selling will be permitted to do so hereafter only under strict supervision and regulation.

"4. Corporations whose stocks are listed on the exchange will have to conform to uniform method of accounting. They will not be compelled to alter their method of doing business, but the Securities and Exchange Commission will ultimately find some standard method of reports which will more reliably reflect the financial conditions as well as the profit or loss of corporations.

"5. The bill distinctly aims at reducing hectic speculation and controlling credit so that banks cannot give free play to speculative excitement.

"6. The rule of margins has been laid down for the protection of the security buyer and to prevent reckless speculation. Whether this will result in more liquid and suitable markets remains to be seen.

"In conclusion, while the act may not be in the interest of increased activity in Wall Street, it is likely to be in the interest of the country at large, provided, however, that the administration of the act will not be so strict as to result in spurious and bootleg methods of speculation."

Embargo on Silver

Abrupt in Order To Halt Speculators

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau said today the suddenness of the embargo on silver, ordered last night, arose from receipt of information that international speculators were making large shipments of the metal to indefinite foreign destinations.

As an instance of this he cited a heavy shipment billed to "London or Bombay." This, he said, indicated outright speculation rather than legitimate business.

Another shipment of which the Treasury had learned was labeled Shanghai to Vancouver and return. Although this could not be construed as affecting the immediate silver situation in the United States, Mr. Morgenthau said such movements might have repercussions in Shanghai.

The Secretary emphasized that persons dealing "legitimately" in silver would have no trouble obtaining permits necessary for shipment. Reports that a drain of silver from China had occurred since this country embarked on its silver-buying program were discounted by Mr. Morgenthau.

"I would say that isn't so," he told reporters.

He said the Treasury was considering enlarging the mint facilities at Denver, but would not go into details.

Loan Associations Urged

To Lend More Freely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 30—A declaration for confidence in the upturn of real-estate values exists, it was declared here by Mr. A. R. Gardner, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Chicago. He urged Building and Loan Associations to make loans on more than the 50-per-cent appraised value which, during the depression, he said, was as high as a loan as the conservatives were willing to make.

"These same conservatives," he said, "were not restricting themselves at all during the period from about 1921 to 1929, at a time when values were high." He urged that such lenders now be forethought enough to take a chance more likely of profit, when values are low, with a loan of 50 per cent.

The iron and steel trade "will be steady, with a one-half of 1 per cent drop looked for."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—The major provisions of the Stock Exchange Control Act which goes into effect after today's trading on the security exchanges of the country are:

A new commission of five members and confirmed by the Senate will regulate the exchanges and administer the act of 1933.

Members of the commission, to be known as the Securities and Exchange Commission, will serve for \$10,000 a year.

All securities exchanges must register themselves with the commission, unless exempted because of the limited business transacted on them.

Regulations to govern the extension of credit for margins will be laid down by the Federal Reserve Board. The law sets a standard, which the board does not need to follow, limiting credit to 55 per cent of the current market price of a security, or 100 per cent of its lowest price for preceding three years, provided it is not more than 75 per cent of current market price.

Prohibit Certain Practices

Brokers must borrow from Federal Reserve banks and not from non-member banks which comply with Reserve Board regulations, and under board supervision, but in no case more than 20 times the capital they employ in their business.

Manipulative practices on the exchanges are prohibited, and the commission will have power to regulate legitimate operations such as short selling which have potentialities of abuse.

Regulations will be made by the commission to prevent floor trading by exchange members with certain exceptions, and to curb as far as practicable the combination of broker and dealer functions.

Corporations to register their stocks on the exchanges, must file with the exchanges and the commission complete data on their organization and financial structure. The commission will have authority to require regular annual audits and quarterly statements from the corporations.

The use of proxies will be subject to regulation by the commission.

Report to Commission

Officers, directors and owners of more than 10 per cent of the stock of a corporation will be required to report to the commission their holdings in its securities and file monthly statements of any changes.

The law goes into effect July 1, but the margin section does not become operative until Oct. 1, and will not apply to existing accounts until July 1, 1937.

Penalties for violations run up to \$10,000 fine or jail for two years, for individuals, and \$50,000 for exchanges.

Modifications of the liabilities under the Securities Act provide that:

Purchasers must prove reliance on untrue registration statement to collect damages after an operations statement covering 12 months has been issued.

Underwriters, officers or directors are not liable for mistakes of experts if they prove they had no reason to believe the statements were untrue.

Underwriters are responsible only for that part of an issue they handle.

Plaintiffs may be required by court to post bond to cover expenses of suit.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

London

In Johannesburg and Kaigorie. The same would be true of a further devaluation of the United States dollar.

The foreign exchanges, not having achieved the distinction of "making the front page" for some time, seem to have grown tired of obscurity. The visible signs just now show that it is not extinct. Within the last week we have seen a fall of sterling against the franc, a rise of the dollar against gold, and a fall of the franc against other currencies. These phenomena cannot be explained by any single circumstance.

The weakness of the Mark

The financial data gave every justification for the slump in the Reichsmark. Germany's visible balance of trade still yields practically no surplus for debt service, and her resources of gold and foreign exchange are almost exhausted. Nevertheless the market soon realized that these statistics matter little, as a direct influence, in determining the exchange value of the mark.

What counts is the will of the German authorities. The only "free" rate of exchange on Germany is the discount on blocked Reichsmarks—the rest is accountancy, not economics. But can the German authorities continue to balance their books on the present basis? The belief that the mark will be devaluated has lost favor recently, thanks to emphatic statements to the contrary by Dr. Schacht and others. On the other hand, little hope is now expressed that any intimation of the United States Treasury's long-term debt for some time to come, perhaps not even on the Dawes and Young loans. There is more optimism about the standstill debts, for they have now been reduced to the indispensable minimum required for the financing of German trade.

There is no sense in offending the golden goose by taking her eggs.

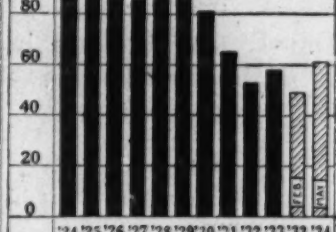
The rise in the Dollar

The explanation generally given for the recent improvement in the dollar is that it was previously much undervalued—which is probably true, though to say so is really only to wrap hard facts in the filmy gauze of generalities. The trade balance of the United States has been unduly in her favor under the régime of the depressed dollar. (This is not unconnected with the difficulties of Germany.) Sterling, meanwhile, has been overvalued in relation to the dollar, yet undervalued in relation to gold. Then why has it recently fallen against gold? Part of the reason is that the progress of deflation, coupled with protection, in gold standard countries has narrowed the discrepancy between the pound and gold, thus reducing the upper margin by which the pound is suspended and leaving it free to obey the nether gravitation toward the cheap dollar. But the greater part of the reason, as already suggested in these columns, has been the ebb of money from London and elsewhere.

It is worth recalling that it was in the summer months that the pound developed grave weakness in 1929, 1930, and again in 1931. Maybe we should not forget the payments to Paris for the Asoot fascists.

Farm Workers In Excess of Demand

Ratio of Prices Received To Prices Paid



THE number of workers on farms is continuing the marked upturn begun last year and remains far in excess of demand, due to the shift in population from cities to the farms and the fact that young people are no longer leaving the farms for the cities.

The Southwest movement has been extremely heavy, and while farmers have taken storage tickets on much of their deliveries, mills and elevator interests have bought freely also and have hedged this wheat in the pits in various markets.

Owing to the earlier harvest, than usual it is probable that hedging from now on will be less heavy, as harvest is now in sections where the yields are smaller.

In parts of the Southwest yields have exceeded expectations but on the other hand in many soft wheat sections there has been progressive deterioration in the crop, extensive bug damage following the drought conditions during April, May and early June.

Across the 90-cent level for the September, there appeared to be accumulation of wheat, in part for Eastern interests, but it was not aggressive, advantage being taken of price depressions caused by hedging.

Foreign Crop News

Canadian and foreign crop news was a little cheerful as a result of recent rainfall, but wheat crops are still estimated to be much below those of last year, the feed grain crops being especially hard hit.

Late month reports do not indicate that the July crop estimates in this country will show any radical change from the June figures.

Western Canada has had fine rains, of frequent occurrence. Export business has improved a little in Canadian wheat, and Liverpool has reported a tightening of offers of Australian and Argentine wheat.

Both the Southern Hemisphere countries continue to ship freely, Argentina having paid no heed to the quota arrangement.

Russian crop reports do not indicate a good yield, and no parting of vessel room for Black Sea shipments has been reported. A partial failure of the rice crop in eastern Asia attracted some attention, as it may mean heavier buying of wheat the coming season.

Cash Wheat

A strong feature of the wheat situation has been the strength in cash wheat, which continues to command good prices in all domestic markets despite the heavy movement of new crop wheat.

Corn and oats scored a good rally, buying being due in corn to the torrid temperatures which prevailed several days over the corn belt, and in oats to the pessimistic crop advances both on oats and on barley. The government estimate of a 28 per cent cut in the pig crop nipped the corn rally as it would indicate smaller consumptive requirements.

Buying of corn recently also has been based largely on the expectation of small crops of all feed grains and of hay. Receipts have been small for a long time, but the recent advance increased the country offerings to some extent.

Rye has been fairly strong but trade has been slow. The smaller European crop in prospect is a bullish condition in rye.

Budget Balanced

In Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 30 (AP)—Finance Commissioner Trenham today released the first budget of the Government inaugurated in March, showing a deficit of \$2,192,500 had been met by a grant from the English Government.

This settlement was made under the agreement of Newfoundland to surrender its constitutionally responsible government. Under the agreement the Crown will meet deficits for three years ending 1936.

The budget was balanced at \$11,302,604, of which taxpayers contribute \$8,102,104, and \$1,008,000 is added from the colonial development fund for special works.

A deficit of \$1,600,000 is indicated for the year closing June 30. Estimates for the year 1934-35 indicated a \$380,000 loss in customs receipts.

The educational grant is increased \$225,000, war and civil pensions are increased 10 per cent and wages of civil servants are increased to the same amount. A provision of \$1,000,000 is made for the dole. Comparative figures indicate 12,000 fewer persons will be dole recipients and \$45,000 less will be expended for such relief.

Michigan Bankers

Prepare to Surrender

DETROIT, June 30 (AP)—Thirteen bank executives prepared today to surrender to the United States District Court to answer to indictments growing out of the collapse of Michigan's two great banking chains more than a year ago.

The respondents, charged with responsibility for false reports made prior to the Michigan banking holiday of 1933, were identified with the Guardian Detroit Union group or the Detroit Bankers Company whose spheres of influence extended throughout the lower peninsula.

The 13 bankers are charged with making, causing to be made or conspiring to make false reports.

Heavy Hedging Sales Reported In Wheat Market

Is Now More of Two-Sided Affair—Foreign News More Cheerful

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 30—The wheat market has shown many soft wheat hedging sales have been heavy, making for a two-sided market, and so far there has been little disposition on the part of investors to follow the rallies.

The Southwest movement has been extremely heavy, and while farmers have taken storage tickets on much of their deliveries, mills and elevator interests have bought freely also and have hedged this wheat in the pits in various markets.

Owing to the earlier harvest, than usual it is probable that hedging from now on will be less heavy, as harvest is now in sections where the yields are smaller.

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Collegians Sow Seeds of Peace On Summer Tour

Small Caravans Trained by Friends to Teach Brotherhood of Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Ind., June 30—Twenty-two college men and women fared forth from here this week on a summer crusade for world peace.

These young people, representing communities from Canada to Virginia and from Kansas to New Jersey, have been trained at the American Friends Service Committee's institute on international relations at Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Through lectures, sermons, discussion groups, and interviews, they will bring their message of peace to churches and clubs of Indiana and Ohio, while similar caravans will carry the same work to California and New England.

War Not Forgotten

It is significant that now, 16 years after the close of the World War, these young collegians have not forgotten the need of trying to remove forever the devastation and the war which war means, peace advocates declare. More and more the youth of the world is seeking to serve its country, not through war in time of war, but through peace in time of peace, they hold.

A decade and a half ago youth sought peace by fighting a "war to end war." Today's youth seeks instead to end war by building in its place a spirit of peace and international good will.

Camping, they go, working without pay except for their living costs, caravanners have for eight years expressed their idealistic enthusiasm in a summer of service. There is the excitement of novelty and the vigor of outdoor life to fill the demand of any adventure which they know will work in even the imperfect and conflict of today.

Preach in Realistic World

With all their dreams of a better and more peaceful world, the everyday life of caravanners can never let them forget that they live in a very practical world. When they preach idealism, they preach an idealism which they know will work in even the imperfect and conflict of today.

From eight to fourteen teams have been sent out each summer for the last eight years by the American Friends Service Committee, 178 college boys and girls in all, representing different nationalities, races and denominations. Portions of 35 states from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Georgia have been covered by these crusaders.

Each team consists of two individuals who are assigned sections of the country which they are to cover completely and organize, in so far as possible, for peace action.

"Walking Caravanners"

These teams pitch their tents outside a town for one to 10 days and devote all their time toward the promotion of international peace. In previous years each team has been equipped with a second-hand Ford, but this year four pairs will be "walking caravanners."

They will make their headquarters in a centrally located town and work out from there on foot for several days. A truck will be driven out from Richmond at the end of the period to move their camping equipment to another town, where they will begin their work again.

Japan's Policies Bitterly Attacked In China's Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SHANGHAI—Chinese newspapers of Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping and other large centers have displayed a powerful impulse toward national unity of China since the recent Japanese "trial balloon" Foreign Office statement, construed as an effort to establish a protectorate over China.

Although the Chinese press is far from noted for its strength and independence, virtually all the papers have published critical analytical surveys of the national strength and weakness, with a great deal of specific assault upon corruption, nepotism, allegedly weak-kneed tactics of the Government, and similar matter.

Typical of these editorials is the appeal of the Chung Hwa Shun Pao or China Daily News, in urging policies of peace and economic development.

Japan's recent assertion of "responsibility" with subsequent backing-down as regards interpretation of control over the actions of other powers, was merely a testing effort to ascertain international reactions toward the Far East situation.

Secondly, the result having proved that the powers generally are opposed to Japan's claim to hegemony over Asia, the Japanese will doubtless in future deem it more profitable to continue its plans in China by the medium of "undeclared warfare," continues the paper.

The Jih Pao finally concludes that, realizing the magnitude of international opposition to her domination over China, Japan will probably start secret negotiations with the powers concerned for partitioning "the wealth of the Far East" so as to appease international opposition to her aggressive designs in China.

Every Chinese citizen must therefore be prepared for future developments, declares this organ, and economic difficulties in other parts of the world render fresh efforts at economic exploitation of China by foreigners inevitable.

Tourist Attractions

Two tourist attractions in Louisville, Ky., are the tomb of President Zachary Taylor and the home of his daughter who married Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

Norwegians Celebrate Centennial



Wide World
Tablet Unveiled at Norway, Ill. Thousands Came to Attend Celebration.

The group of participants in the unveiling consisted of the following: Left to right—Chief Justice John J. Sweeney of the Municipal Court of Chicago; Mrs. Tabor Nelson Ingles; Joseph M. Johnson; William Morganstjerne, Minister to the United States from Norway; Arne Kildal of Oslo, Norway. These helped celebrate a century of Norwegian-Americans, dating from the first pioneers at Norway, LaSalle County, Ill. Cleng Peerson was the founder. Mrs. Ingles is his grandniece. Today, there are 2,000,000 Norwegian-Americans.

Model Aircraft Break Nine Marks In Akron Meet

Glider Soars High Above Great Zeppelin Docks; Boy, 13, Is Victor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AKRON, Ohio, June 30—Nine world championship model airplane records lay broken when youthful pilots from all over the United States and Canada wound up their three-day meet yesterday at Akron's municipal airport.

Three of the marks were shattered yesterday on the grassy sward outside the Zeppelin dock by Maxwell Bassett of Philadelphia, Vernon Boehle of Indianapolis, and Robert Fie of Columbus, Bassett, a last year's champion and holder of many prizes, won in the gas engine, three-day contest, making a record of 21.57 minutes with limited fuel.

The flight of young Fie's motorless craft, an entry for model gliders, was one of the most spectacular of the outdoor contests. Catching a favorable wind current, the model was lifted several hundred feet skyward and soared for several minutes over the back bulk of the huge dock before disappearing in the woods. A record of 23 minutes 13 seconds was announced for this flight. Previous records were less than two minutes.

Boehle's little craft gained the Mulvihill trophy by soaring out of sight not far from where Fie's glider disappeared, with a record of 15 minutes of flight. In the gasoline-powered class, Carl Olsen of Chicago was an easy winner, with 6m. 48s.

Events in Great Dock
Indoor events were staged in the enormous Zeppelin dock where the Rainbow, winged freight craft, sailed about in air currents 180 feet above the floor.

In a new event staged for contestants over 21, Carl Goldberg of Madison, Wis., kept his tiny plane aloft 25 minutes and 59 seconds. Next most spectacular was the 19-minute 4-second record made in the Scout indoor contest by Herbert Greenburg of Newark, N. J.

Little John Stokes of Philadelphia, aged 13, one of the youngest contestants in the meet, made a world's championship junior record with his indoor stick model with microfilm wings which flew for 17 minutes and 3 seconds. A 20-year-old Philadelphia youth, Emmanuel Enderlin, saw his plane remain aloft for 13 minutes 9 seconds, winning the Bloomingdale trophy for fuselage models. Marvin Schmidt of St. Louis won the Moffett trophy.

Trophies, prizes and medals were presented to the young winners at a banquet at which city dignitaries, officials of national aeronautical society and two outstanding world fliers, Mr. Wiley Post and Maj. James Doolittle, were guests.

Referring to the microfilm model plane meet, Major Doolittle said: "I have been trying to think of the application which could be made of this microfilm in constructing real planes, and then it came to me that it is very similar to the new stress-skin covering which is the latest development in commercial aviation today. The two have been developed almost simultaneously."

Teachers to Get Pay Rise And Full Term in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Public school teachers, especially those in the lower paid brackets, will receive an increase in salary for the forthcoming school year, and the schools will be maintained on a nine-month basis, according to the school board of Duval County.

By cutting down expense in every direction the board was enabled to give an aggregate increase in teachers' salaries of \$169,000. For several recent years the schools have operated on an eight-month basis and the restoration of the full school term is considered encouraging by educators.

W.C.T.U. Delegates Sail for Conference To Meet in Stockholm

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 30—Fifty delegates to the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union meeting in Stockholm, Sweden, July 20 to 26, sailed today on the Westernland. The party included Mrs. Ella A. Boole, world president; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, world treasurer; Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, United States president; and Mrs. James Mabon, Canadian president. There were delegates from more than 12 states and four representatives from Canada.

Delegates are already en route to Sweden from South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and the Orient and South America will be represented as well as most European countries.

The party from the Westernland will spend six days in England before crossing to Sweden and arriving in Stockholm in time for the executive meeting on July 19. The convention is under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, who will be present at the opening session on the evening of July 20 and present his personal greetings to the delegates. The city of Stockholm will give a reception in the Town Hall, there will be a big peace meeting at Skansen, a trip to Upsala and sessions at which the delegates from the various countries will speak.

After the convention the American party will go to Copenhagen where it will be received by the United States Minister to Denmark, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen. Here the delegates will separate, one visiting cities en route to Rotterdam to sail home on Aug. 3, and the others going to Oberammergau, Switzerland, and Paris sailing on Aug. 17.

Chile Seeks Harmony Of Labor and Capital

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 30 (By U. P.)—In an attempt to harmonize the labor and the state without "NRA" tactics, the labor department has established an Upper Council of Labor, composed of 33 representatives of the Government, 33 of capital and 33 from labor unions.

The project is due to Señor García Ojeda, former Minister of Labor, and former Chilean representative to the International Labor Office. His successor in the labor ministry, Señor Alejandro Serani, decreed the new council, whose primary purpose will be to determine labor policies of the Government administration, and to iron out labor disputes before they become severe. All councilors are appointed by the President for three years after which the number may be changed.

Montreal Landlords Get Year to Settle Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL—Landlords, whose property taxes have not been paid for two years or more, and who were according to law passed at Quebec recently obliged to be placed on the sheriff's list for sale by auction, have another year in which to settle their accounts.

Landlords in Montreal will not come under the act until May, 1935, during which time the city treasurer will continue to make the best terms with clients for the collection of arrears. If the act had been applied, 30,000 properties here would have been on sale next September. Now a new and rapidly diminishing list will be made containing only cases from which it is impossible to expect anything in the relatively near future.

Technical Workers Aided

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO—Work relief for 2500 professional and technical workers is being provided by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission through a new program financed by a special grant from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Three general types of work projects, including planning studies, public welfare and recreational work, and research connected with public education, are included in the program.

Chile to Safeguard Rights and Wages Of Middle Classes

Government Starts by Raising Salaries of School Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SANTIAGO, Chile—A "Middle Class First" is the slogan adopted by the Government, which is submerged in applications by public officers and private groups of employees for official support in their demands for increased salaries to offset the effects of inflation. The Alessandri regime recognizes that the time has arrived to take cognizance of the movement for increased remuneration and admits that salaries, in many callings, have remained stationary during three years of inflation.

Paper currency was trebled during the depression and when the cost of living first began to soar the Government recommended that industrialists should grant "discreet" wage increases to their operatives.

This was comparatively easy for some industries which were accorded generous protection by tariff and currency expansion alike. The middle class workers, however, continued to be the victims of inflation—many losing employment and the remainder continuing at the reduced wage level which arose from the brief period of deflation before the depression and intensified want, our need for increased production is far greater.

Instead of encouraging greater consumption the policies arising from the national recovery program, Professor Douglas said, are acting to curtail it. He claimed that the power given industry under the codes was leading to a system of "capitalistic syndicalism," with the possibility of powerful price monopoly as an outcome.

What is needed, he held, is greater protection for the consumer to balance the protection that has been given the producer, and this can best be obtained, he said, through establishment of a federal department of the consumer on the one hand, and the encouragement of consumers' groups to defend the consumers' interests.

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Back of the government announcement is the espousal of a significant policy. The middle class is a comparatively recent group in Chile. It arose through a succession of post-war governments which realized the necessity of a buffer class between the two extremes of opulence and poverty which used to be the most dangerous feature of Chile's economic fabric. Inflation threatened to destroy this safeguard. The Alessandri Government sensed the danger and is rushing to protect the middle class.

Ontario Minimum Wage Is Urged for Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO—A minimum wage of \$800 a year for public school teachers will be recommended to the Ontario Department of Education, according to a resolution passed recently by delegates here representing Ontario's seven normal schools. It was pointed out in the resolution that some teachers are receiving only \$250 a year.

That teachers holding permanent certificates be granted a high school assistant's certificate when academically qualified, on completion of a second-year course at normal school, was a further recommendation. A third resolution asked that permanent certificates granted after completion of the second year course at normal school be designated as permanent superior first-class, permanent superior second-year certificate, or permanent superior kindergarten-primary certificate.

Arms Propaganda Declared Treason Against All Races

Bishop of Washington Says It Violates All Christian Tenets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DETROIT, Mich., June 30—Propaganda of the armament makers was attacked by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Washington, addressing 8000 Rotarians at their international convention which closed here yesterday.

Bishop Freeman was one of the last speakers of the week's convention, which made Detroit the meeting place for Rotary Club members from the four parts of the globe. "These armament makers who spread propaganda know no loyalty to national honor nor do they reckon the terrible consequences," Bishop Freeman said. "They are traitors to Christian principles and to every interest that secures the continuing happiness of the human race."

"They press their propaganda in parliaments and generate fear and distrust. They are ready to make the world a shambles."

"We must return to barbarism with weapons that will destroy whole populations? Have we no word to utter against this evil? We cannot let live the pernicious dictum that God is on the side of the heaviest battalions."

Bishop Freeman said the post-war period has caused countries to overlook the fact that because they have been so busy attempting to regain their equilibrium.

"Our own nation has attained its highest distinction and has made its greatest contributions to the world because it has recognized the indispensability of moral values and has demonstrated its adherence to selfless purposes," he declared.

The 78 district governors for the coming year were named as the convention closed. Delegates crowded trains, boats, airplanes and highways returning to their homes until next year's convention, to be held in Mexico City.

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Economists Deny Overproduction, Say More Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30—Denying that overproduction existed, leading economists told a business education conference at the University of Chicago June 27 and 28 that what the country needs is more intelligent consumption, encouraged by better consumer education and protection from producers' monopolies.

The bogey of overproduction was denied by Prof. Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago economist and recovery administration aid, and Dr. Leverett S. Lyon, executive vice-president of Brookings Institution at Washington.

"From the standpoint of society as a whole it is clear that we do not suffer from overproduction," said Professor Douglas. "Even in 1929 there were tens of millions of people below even a minimum standard of life. There were millions of hungry people in our country who needed more meat, more bread, more vegetables, and fruit and more milk, and now after five years of depression and intensified want, our need for increased production is far greater."

Instead of encouraging greater consumption the policies arising from the national recovery program, Professor Douglas said, are acting to curtail it. He claimed that the power given industry under the codes was leading to a system of "capitalistic syndicalism," with the possibility of powerful price monopoly as an outcome.

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Governor Sentenced For Relief Grafting

FARGO, N. D., June 30 (U. P.)—A new move to oust Gov. William Langer from office, based on his conviction of a felony and subsequent sentence to serve 18 months in a federal penitentiary, was under way today by counsel for Lieut. Gov. Ole Olson. Mr. Olson claims he now is the legal Chief Executive of North Dakota.

Counsel for Mr. Olson, who took the oath as Governor shortly after Mr. Langer was convicted June 17 with four co-defendants for soliciting funds from federal relief workers, prepared today to offer a petition to the State Supreme Court asking permission to begin removal proceedings.

A previous request by Olson supporters for the Supreme Court to take original jurisdiction in proceeding seeking Mr. Langer's ouster was refused by the high court "at this time."

Supporters of Mr. Olson claim the Langer conviction disqualifies him to act further as Governor. Mr. Langer contends he has the right to retain office—an opinion seconded by the state's attorney-general, a Langer supporter—until final disposition of the case.

The sentence yesterday by Federal Judge Andrew Miller came two days after the state primary election, in which the Chief Executive was renominated overwhelmingly over two Republican opponents. Besides the prison term, Governor Langer was ordered to pay a \$10,000 fine. Mr. Langer will appeal.

Steps Are Taken By Eleven States Against Criminal

Parole Conference Acts to Put Probation on National Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 30—Plans to take advantage of the recent action of Congress in consenting in advance to interstate agreements for strengthening the enforcement of state criminal laws were formulated here yesterday by parole authorities from 11 states, who saw in the new federal ruling a welcome opportunity to strengthen parole supervision by treating it on a national basis.

In addition to expediting extradition of paroled prisoners who attempt to evade the laws by going to another state, it is suggested that the compacts contain the following provisions:

1. That paroles to another state be granted only upon approval of such state, and that investigations be made by the original state of the chances of rehabilitation available, specifically the home environment and opportunity for work before releasing the prisoner.

2. That institutional records, identification photographs, etc., be forwarded to the state to which prisoners are to be paroled.

3. That uniform standards of supervision be adopted by the various states.

4. That authorities of all states exercise the same authority over paroled prisoners from other states as they do over their own.

5. That periodical reports of conduct and progress of paroled prisoners be transmitted regularly to the state of original jurisdiction.

Evil consequences of unduly long sentences were emphasized at yesterday's session of the conference. Strong testimony to the value of the parole system came from other speakers at this session of the parole conference. Mrs. Maude Ballington Booth, founder of the Volunteer Prison League, spoke eloquently of the benefits of parole in giving deserving prisoners another chance. Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois, commenting that the conference, so far as he knew, was the first ever held in the United States, declared that parole and the indeterminate sentence needed no defense.

The conference developed into a permanent organization, with Mr. George T. Scully, supervisor of paroles for Illinois, as president.

Toscanini Gets Manuscript
Arturo Toscanini has been given the original manuscript of Debussy's "L'Après-midi d'un Faun" by Ganna Walska and the Orchestre Symphonique de Paris.

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212 West 2nd St., Birmingham, Ala. Tel. 5-1725
9-10 a. m. and 6-7 p. m. daily

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM
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FLORIDA
MIAMI
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Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear
WHITE BELT
Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Try Our Summer Special on
DAMP WASH
15 Pounds for 49c
Additional pounds 10c each
PHONE EDGEWATER 1568
Rose Beauty Shoppe
of New York
Offers Professional Beauty Culture Service
guaranteed to please.
Mrs. Blanche Thompson, Manager
2916 N. E. 2nd Avenue, Miami, Florida
Phone 3-1055
Walker-Skagseth
Food Stores
Purveyors of FINE FOODS
Free Delivery Service
MIAMI - MIAMI BEACH
CORAL GABLES
TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
HART HARDWARE CO.
General Hardware—Paints
Kitchen Utensils
Coleman Stoves—Fishing Tackle
Free Delivery Phone 3-1818
Miami, Florida
BUILDING
CONTRACTOR AND REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work.
JOSEPH SARBACHER
448 N. E. 64th Street, Miami, Florida
Edge 1131-N
LOYD LLOYD
Red Seal quality Personal and Business Stationery—Form Printing Office and Plant
605 N. MIAMI AVENUE
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General Classified

Local Classified

BOOKS

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE
 FRENCH, German and English
 and periodicals for the study of all
 languages and for the study of
 French, German and English.
 387 Washington, Boston, Mass.
 Tel. 4-1111

PERFUMES

EAU DE COLOGNE—exquisitely scented, fresh
 and pure, from the finest flowers of
 the East. For sale at 100c per bottle.
 529 Rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

M. A. GRADUATE in English desires a position
 teaching or tutoring. References: 25
 University, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

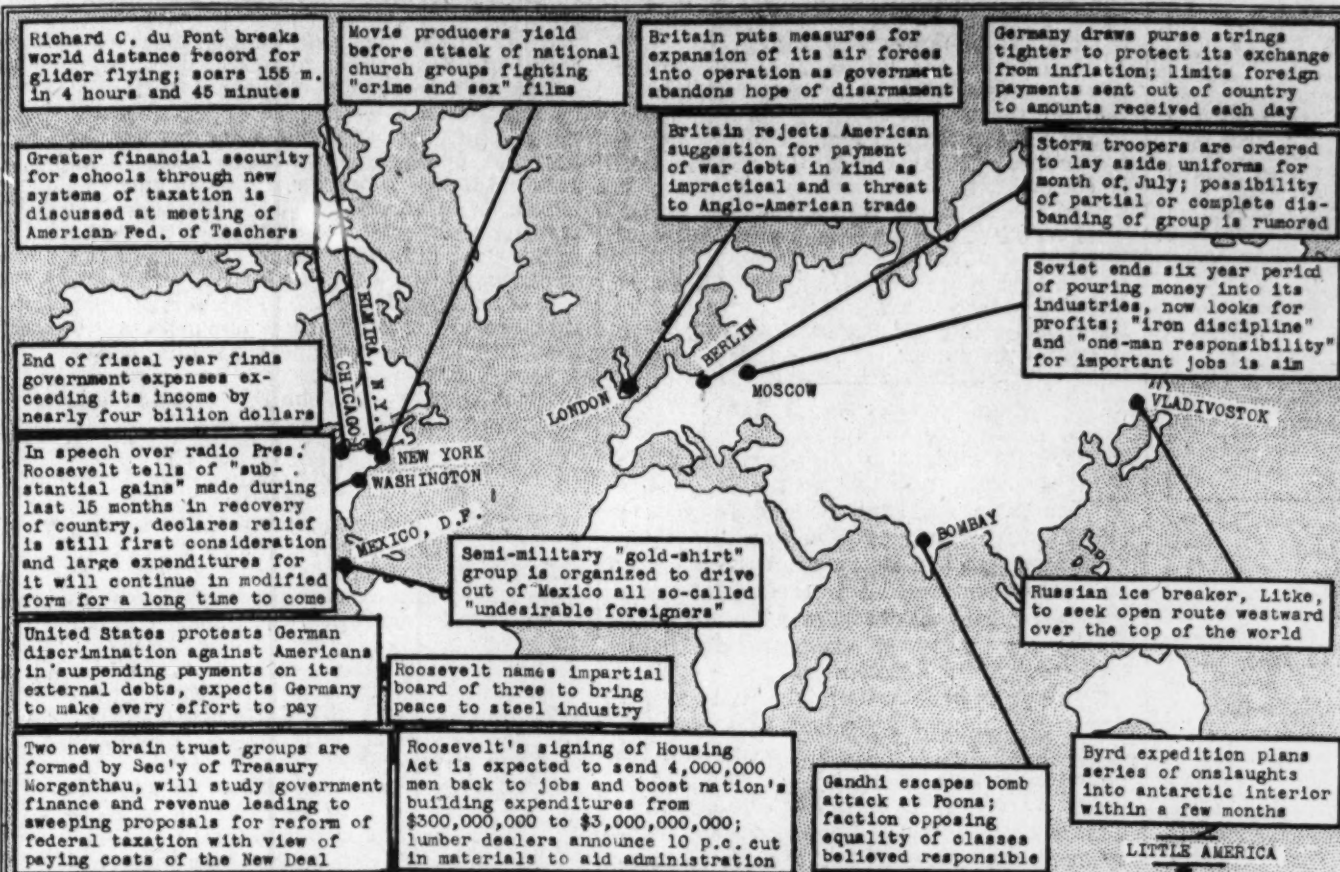
BACK BAY
 1 TO 3 ROOMS, with all modern
 improvements, convenient location. Apply
 COLMAN GILBERT, 122 Commonwealth St., Boston.

BACK BAY, PENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-
 room, superior, modern, convenient
 location, 430 sq. ft., furnished slightly higher.
 side entrance, shower, bath, kitchen, etc.
 228 Huntington Ave., KEN 1839 Open. 7-7.

BOSTON—near Christian Science church—
 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th,
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Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Six Baby Catbirds

(The New York Times)
Brooklyn, N. Y.
WORK was stopped on a CWA project in the Bronx while a dozen members of a pruning gang watched six catbirds hatch in a nest fixed on a bush which they were supposed to cut down. One of the workers was just about to slash the bush with his pruning knife when the angry fluttering of the mother bird stopped him.

The worker, Henry Christman of 270 E. 236th Street, glanced up and saw six eggs lying in a nest no larger than his fist. As he watched, the beak of one of the birds broke through the trail shell of an egg. He called to his fellow workers, who stood by as one after another of the eggs broke open.

At first the men paid scant attention to the mother bird, about the size of a robin, with black wings and a slate gray body. But as she whirled dizzily about the men, the assistant foreman of the gang, Albert Whitney, decided that the mother bird could be of more assistance than his pruning gang.

He ordered the men to withdraw to a more discreet distance. When they retreated, the old catbird, overcoming her anxious fear, flew to the nest with a worm ready for the voracious mouths which were already yawning in hunger.

Because of the timidity of the birds, Superintendent Robert Allen, in charge of the Bronx pruning gangs, issued orders that all work in the immediate vicinity of the nest be stopped for at least a month, or until the birds find their air feet. Meantime, the gang intends to see that the birds prosper, even if it has to dig worms itself.

Daily Anecdote

They Like It

JOHN D. LONG, who was Secretary of the Navy under President McKinley, was an orator of great ability. He was also possessed of a keen sense of humor. During one of his campaigns for Governor of Massachusetts, he addressed a large rally in Brockton. In the audience were many women, although suffrage for women was in the distant future. When the prolonged applause that greeted his introduction had subsided, Mr. Long said:

"In my appearances throughout the State I have faced many audiences, but may I be permitted to say that nowhere have I seen more beautiful women, or more alert, intelligent men, than I am facing at this moment? (Loud applause.) And may I add that I shall say the same thing in Abington tomorrow night?"

For the Scrapbook

Cens From Thoreau

The blue bird carries the sky on his back.

The tanager flies through the green foliage as if it would ignite the leaves.

The doctrine of despair, of spiritual or political tyranny or servitude, were never taught by such as shared the serenity of nature.

Bring a spray from the woods, or a crystal from the brook, place it on your mantel, and your household ornaments will seem plebeian beside its nobler fashion and bearing.

To enjoy a thing exclusively is commonly to exclude yourself from the true enjoyment of it.

Quotation For Today

THERE is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.
—SENECA

By CARMACK

With the Inventors



Golf-Ball Retriever

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HERE is a new golf club, which, paradoxically enough, is never used to hit the ball! However, it has its uses, for when one places it over the ball, the latter pops up through the rubber-lined hole in the center, and is held, sparing the conscientious golfer unnecessary exercise. The golf-ball retriever is the invention of C. S. Iles of Hovlake, Eng., and has been given U. S. Patent No. 1960110.

In Lighter Vein

Anthem

A letter has just reached us from the Hotel de Paris at Monte Carlo, written by a gentleman who thought we ought to know about a recent event in the dining room there. When he entered the room for a solitary dinner, he noticed a long table, very elaborately decorated and obviously prepared for something special in the way of banquets. He inquired about it and was told that King Gustav of Sweden was entertaining a large party from Nice at nine that evening.

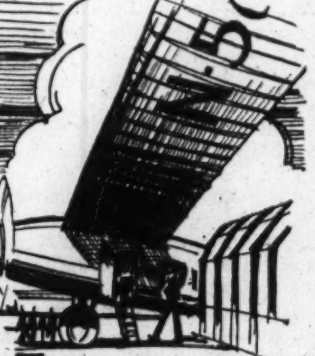
He lingered over his own dinner, being curious to know how royalty would comport itself, as well as what observances would be expected of the rest of the diners; whether they'd all have to leap to attention, for instance, when the band played the Swedish national anthem—and what was the Swedish national anthem? At nine promptly he was rewarded by seeing the royal party enter, all looking extremely like everybody else, and proceed to their table. But what impressed him most was the manner of their entrance. The band had indeed struck up as the King appeared—the strains of "Who's Afraid of the Big, Bad Wolf?"—New Yorker.

Wasted Effort
A man who believed he knew all about parrots undertook to teach what he thought to be a young mute bird to say "Hello!" in one lesson. Going up to the cage he repeated that word in a clear voice for several minutes, the parrot paying not the slightest attention. At the final "Hello!" the bird opened one eye, gazed at the man, and snapped out, "Line's busy!"—Boston Transcript.

Silenced
A millionaire was being bored at lunch by a young man who monopolized the conversation, and finally passed round his sleeve-links for inspection. "Genuine malachite," said he. "Yes," said the millionaire. "It's a stone I like. I have several mantelpieces made of the stuff."—Whitely Seaside Chronicle.

Fish Story
Jones came back from his vacation proud of his bulging muscles. "Look at these arms," he said. "They were certainly in good condition. His friends put it down to roving, but Jones withered them with scorn. "Rowing!" he snorted. "I got them pulling fish up."—Toronto Globe.

Worth Knowing



THERE ARE NO HALF-FARES ON AIR LINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VOCATIONS

(Readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are invited to send in their own suggestions for this column.)

Photographer

A YOUNG man in a large city chooses a busy sidewalk where the light is suitable, and stands near the curb. Over his shoulder he holds a camera, and a late type of automatic camera containing film sufficient to take many small snapshots. As a pedestrian approaches he takes three quick exposures. With the last snap, the subject is usually aware that his picture is being taken, and wonders why. The young cameraman answers this questioning attitude by handing out a printed explanation and sales presentation together with a business reply card which requires the order to affix no postage. Each card is numbered to accept the printed matter results in the photographer pocketing the unused card for reference. In this way the developed prints may be accurately numbered, and delivered to those who, after thinking it over, decide to order the popular priced views. These reveal the natural appearance one presents on his or her round of daily business.

The procedure is interesting, and among the knot of watchers that gathers, prospects develop that require pictures of themselves. This reduces somewhat the uncertain element of returns by mail.

Your Camera

Enlargements

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer
THE question of the best type of films from which to make enlargements is one that often puzzles the beginner. It is evident that an enlargement can be made from any negative but there are some from which it is almost impossible to get pleasing results.

The ideal negative is one in which there is plenty of detail, not too contrasting, in other words what we have come to describe as a well balanced negative will give a perfect enlargement. If the shadows are clear film, devoid of any detail, they will lose in the processing, if the highlights are almost opaque it will be difficult to overcome muddy gray tones. Very often a soft negative with detail will make the most pleasing large print. It is best to select the best negatives from those you have taken and not waste too much time on the inferior ones, unless very valuable or impossible to retake.

Enlarging paper is rather expensive and should be handled carefully, for it is better to have a half dozen pleasing pictures rather than a large number of unsatisfactory ones. Directions should be adhered to throughout the entire process, for the maker knows just what chemicals to use and how to use them. The process is not difficult if one is willing to work seriously. There are many brands of paper on the market any of which will give pleasing results. I would recommend however that the beginner stick to the paper from one manufacturer until thoroughly experienced in its processing.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Next Time

THERE lived in the Town of my Boyhood a Damsel, whose name was Dinah. And I liked her, and knew not but that I could like her more if I were to Drop Everything Else and give her my Exclusive Attention.

And I went away and abode for certain months in another place. And Dinah came thither to visit, and I determined to Show her a Good Time, for she was from my Home Town. And Dinah was willing, but also was pursuing a policy of Watchful Waiting in certain other directions.

And there came the Fourth Day of July, and Sunday School Picnic. And some rode thither in Buggies, but the most part on Hayricks, or any old way. But I stood in with a man who had two Saddle Horses, and he was particular to whom he loaned them.

And when I came unto the house where she lodged, leading one horse and riding one, Dinah's countenance fell.

And she said, Safed, it is good of thee to take me to places, and I like it; but thou art only a boy from the Home Town, and I would fain ride in one of the loads, that I may meet others as well as thee.

And I went to a friend, who was driving his own two horses, that were hitched to a Hayrack. And beside him was his best girl, and her name was Ruth. And upon the Hayrack were young men and maidens.

And I said, Sam, wilt thou do me a Favor?

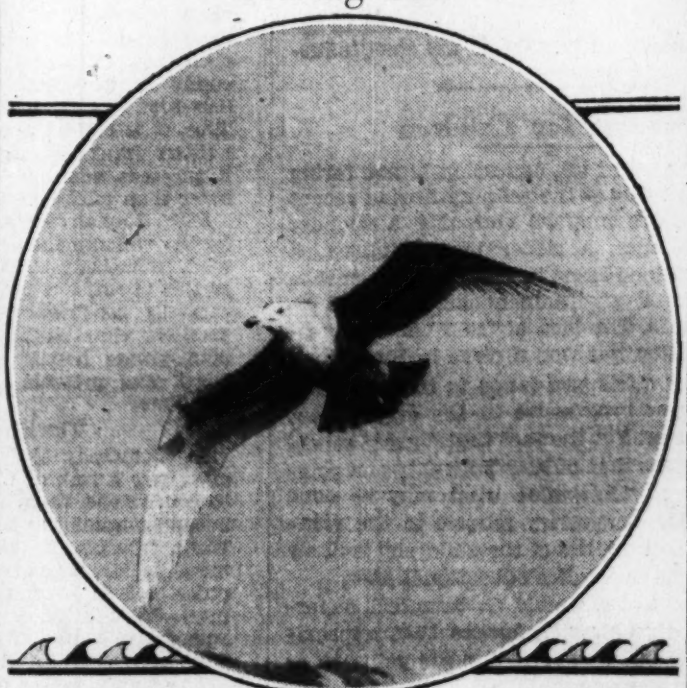
And he said, I will give thee anything, save Ruth only.

And I said, Take thou my two saddle horses for thee and Ruth, and let me drive thy team.

And he said, Let us hasten, Ruth, and climb down from here and mount the horses.

Now when Dinah saw that Ruth

Soaring Gull



This Photograph Portraying a Sea Gull in Graceful Flight Entitles Charles C. Blanchard, Santa Ana, Calif., to Membership in the Monitor Camera Club.

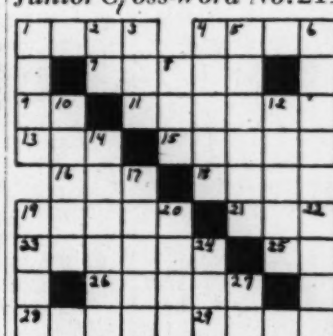
FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The River Chebar

IT WAS by the banks of this Babylonian stream that the Prophet Ezekiel saw his vision of the "four living creatures" (Ezek. 1:3, 5) which he later describes as cherubim (Ezek. 10:13); and there he and a considerable group of Jewish exiles lived in the settlement known as Tel-abib (3:15). In accord with an ancient tradition, some have identified the Chebar with a stream now known as the Chabour which flows into the River Euphrates in Mesopotamia, some 300 miles above the city of Babylon. Most commentators, however, consider that this location is too far to the north and it is now generally supposed that the "Chebar" was not strictly speaking a "river" at all, but one of the large and numerous canals which were to be found in southern Babylonia from the earliest times; and which are often described as "rivers" in Assyrian and Babylonian literature. (Cf. Hastings Bible Dictionary, I, p. 374.)

Junior Cross-Word No. 219



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

- Across
- 1—Favorable.
 - 2—Thick slice.
 - 3—Set.
 - 4—Symbol for silver.
 - 5—Elevated platform.
 - 6—Viscous substance.
 - 7—Slice of beef or venison.
 - 8—Sink.
 - 9—Type measures.
 - 10—Quiet.
 - 11—Condensed moisture.
 - 12—Courteous.
 - 13—Musical note.
 - 14—Books of Scandinavian legends.
 - 15—Keen or zealous appreciation.
 - 16—Frame to support a painter's canvas.
 - 17—Fostered.
 - 18—Move gently and smoothly.
 - 19—Liable.
 - 20—Limited (abbr.).
 - 21—Inside surface of a room.
 - 22—Organ of hearing.
 - 23—Thus.
- (The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Lafayette Journal and Courier: Wouldn't it be just dandy if the consumer could get himself some initials that meant something?

San Francisco Chronicle: Poor rich folk! If they spend, they are showing off. If they don't, they aren't circulating money to help recovery.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—A Bathing Suit Is Now a Shower Suit



AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1934

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

The President's Left Ear

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has been profuse, these last few days, in his assurances to the American people of nonpartisanship in government. In his radio speech he glowingly described a party-free Congress; the day before he personally instructed his new-deal orators to make no political speeches; and recently at Yale University he insisted: "I couldn't tell you today the party affiliations of probably the majority of people holding responsible positions in Washington, and it is a mighty good thing that I cannot."

The reassurances would be a little more lasting and deep if the President had not a few days ago, on the eve of important appointments, had a long conference with his Postmaster-General, chairman of the Democratic National Committee and high dispenser of patronage, James A. Farley. There is no doubt that if the President is in ignorance of the political record of any appointees, past or prospective, Mr. Farley can supply the deficiency. He takes pride in the completeness of his files on this point.

Mr. Roosevelt will need to be singularly adept at not letting his right hand know what his left ear hears if after some hours in the genial and expansive company of Mr. Farley he is to make appointments solely on merit and entirely untintured with political bias. For the broad smile of the former New York State boxing commissioner has been doing yeoman service of late in parrying certain questions.

First, there was a query as to what had become of a bill to put all postmasterships under civil service, ordered drafted early this year. Mr. Farley laughingly disclosed that it had been allowed to drop out of sight. He further pleasantly ventured that the same oblivion had overtaken the plan that he should give up his post as chairman of the Democratic National Committee while serving in the Cabinet.

The President at one time had some ideas about the impropriety of national committee members acting as attorneys to seek Government favors. And Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, recently has put his veto on another kind of dual office holding, namely, that of men who are at the same time party officials and officials in the internal revenue service—collecting both party contributions and federal income taxes.

In fact, Horatio J. Abbott, national committeeman from Michigan, was removed from the position of internal revenue collector for that State on charges that he had been doing a third kind of collecting in return for federal appointments. Yet Mr. Farley announces flatly that he will continue to take Mr. Abbott's recommendations in the selection of federal personnel in Michigan. A report that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation had to dismiss seventy persons thus chosen makes no difference.

In other words, politics is made the first qualification, ability a secondary one. If the candidate can pull the right political strings, the burden is not upon him to prove he is competent—as is fundamental in civil service examinations—but upon the department to which he is assigned to prove him incompetent. That is a rather heavy load of experimentation for an Administration already frankly experimental in many other respects.

In all this, however, Mr. Farley is merely the symbol and head of a political system that hangs around the neck of the Government, whichever party is in power. It is the ancient spoils system by which hordes of political henchmen clamor for public office in payment for party service.

President Roosevelt is reputed to have a particularly keen faculty for sensing public opinion. If so, he should be able to tell that his declared preference at Yale for "qualifications from the standpoint of ability rather than from politics" struck a responsive chord and that the public will heartily approve a determination on his part to do less listening with his left ear.

With a Little Hand

THE second session of the 1934 Massachusetts Legislature ended early today. In the main, the public is not satisfied with the record of this body. Criticism is not directed at positive acts so much as at the lack of them.

Convening in an epochal year, with events writing bold chapters in the nation's history, the legislators could not raise themselves to meet the challenges of the day. They were presented the opportunity to place Massachusetts among the first states to bring into existence a modern court and police system—and they did nothing about it. They had an opportunity, if not a duty, to pitch in with the Federal Government and share in the projects being undertaken for a more stable and just social system—and they acted as if 1934 was like any other year.

Washington acted boldly on such matters as housing reforms, abolition of child labor, social

security, but Massachusetts' Legislature did not keep step. Except for the passage of a mandatory minimum wage law, the State Legislature remained almost insulated against the broad social implications of the day.

It is not that the Massachusetts Legislature this session wrote stupid or dangerous legislation, but that it wrote with such a little hand. It remained provincial and sectional when a national viewpoint was needed; it minced when it should have used seven-league boots; it played the same old shabby political games, when all about it new games or new deals were being attempted.

This Legislature saw fit, like the little poet Edgar Lee Masters wrote of, to set its work to the rhythms of petty lambics while "Whitman roared in the pines."

Peace in the Steel Mills

MOST significant in the agreement which apparently has removed the threat of a turbulent strike in the American iron and steel industry is the section which provides that after an election in a steel plant the majority group shall represent all in the wage and hour bargaining. This may seem only a detail but it is the detail that was chiefly in issue during the latter part of the negotiations.

The regular or federation labor unions have demanded this rule for a long time and particularly since their disappointment with the proportional representation plan embodied in the automobile strike settlement. Their immediate objective is recognition by company managements, and they feel that there is no effectiveness in bargaining with managements unless they can do it alone. Companies, on the other hand, have insisted on the right to deal only with their own employees as through employee representation plans or company unions.

Superficially the settlement, now written into the executive order by which President Roosevelt has set up a board of mediation for the industry, may seem simply a victory for the unions. But it is not that so much as an example of how a thorny question can be smoothed out by an exact definition of interests. The rights of minorities are protected by a provision that the majority's bargaining shall not deny "to any individual employees or group of employees the right to present grievances, to confer with their employers, or otherwise act or associate and act for mutual aid or protection."

True, it will be the case now that when an outside union gains a majority of the workers in a certain plant it will have automatically won recognition and a right to meet the management. And is not this exactly what the recovery act contemplates—that the employees' representatives shall be designated by the employees, not by the employers. The right of the worker to an attorney has been adjudged paramount to the right of the employer to deal with his own workmen. But if employee representation plans give genuine voice to workers' interests, it may readily follow that these company unions will still be the labor spokesmen for a large majority of the industry.

An interesting feature of the settlement is that, in the final stages of the negotiations, it fell to the lot of a woman to stand between the contending parties in this, one of the knot-tiest of industrial disputes. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, refuses credit for the settlement and it is a fair guess that Edward F. McGrady and Donald Richberg of the NRA had much to do with it. But a generous share of the praise inevitably will fall to her—which may be poetic justice, compensating, in part, for a number of instances in which men have received credit for work of women assistants.

Whoever the mediators, the point that gave force to their pleas was the fact that a great majority of the American people refused to believe a strike was necessary in the steel industry.

Schools for Children

PERHAPS, after all, education is not faring so badly. Out of the refining fires of recent years there may be emerging a sounder gauge of values, a richer purposefulness, a more determined effort to provide children with influences and environment better suited to modern needs. The idea of "new" or "progressive" education has won a place in the schools of too many cities and lands to be considered either new or progressive in the original use of these terms. Yet the fact that a great school system such as that of New York City now joins in seeking to "determine what may be done to adapt our elementary schools to the varying needs and abilities of the children" is likely to strengthen the entire educational fiber.

According to Dr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, it means that approximately 1,100,000 more children are going to be allowed, even encouraged, to develop their individual abilities within their groups. As much as possible, their school work will be planned to develop and supplement their native interests and special needs. Each child will be studied by the teachers and guided into a richer and broader expression of his individuality—not forced to conform to some pattern of an earlier and different time. In other words, the New York City schools will endeavor to teach children rather than subjects. A committee of educators appointed by Dr. Campbell will recommend changes in the curriculum to bring about this change, which already has been made in some school systems.

This does not mean, as many critics of the new education believe, that children merely have their own way. That is not "progressive education" correctly interpreted. It does mean that those in charge of the schools believe that the child innately and instinctively wants to learn, and that each child has gifts and abilities that, if discovered and developed, will enrich both the child and the world. It means, too, that the school, and in final analysis the teacher, must evaluate that which is socially and individually worth passing along to the

next generation, and must seek sound ways of enlisting in behalf of this racial heritage the child's native talents and natural desire to grow.

It means that the child himself finds education irresistible, because he sees its value. It means that he submits to certain drills that he may not like because he understands the need of them. It sends him along his path of life, not possessed of a mere package of acquired facts—or perhaps a discouraging collection of arbitrary nonpassing grades—but enriched by a usable sense of values, an ability to think for himself, a confidence that he has something to give the world, and a genuine love of learning. It is faith in this sort of thing that has captured the superintendent of the New York City schools and made him line up a vast and powerful organization with the ideals of thinkers like John Dewey and schools that give expression to these ideals.

Frank Words to Germany

CANDID diplomacy has been carried one step farther by Mr. Cordell Hull, whose knowledge of world economics and Tennessee mountain directness are forcefully combined in the note he addressed to Germany on June 28.

Speaking on behalf of the thousands of Americans who hopefully invested money during 1924-29 in what was then, too, a new Germany, the Secretary of State firmly tells the Reich that not finance alone, but all aspects of its present policies have contributed to its debt-paying difficulties. His most forceful sentence is: "The desire of foreign creditors to withdraw their credit from Germany has been powerfully stimulated by the anxiety aroused by various aspects of German policies."

Documenting the statement, Secretary Hull reminds the Reichsbank that it has been buying back its own securities at cut rates. And in the most direct re-argument accusation yet addressed to the Reich, he says: "It is widely believed that during recent months German foreign purchases of material susceptible of military use have been extensive and financed out of available exchange resources."

Germany is held accountable, therefore, for (1) disturbing world confidence by its policies; (2) playing a trick on creditors by buying back its own securities; and (3) rearming with its scant foreign exchange resources. These are grave charges to find place in an official note. Even France has hesitated to say such things to the Reich.

The outspoken note from Washington comes at a moment when the National Socialist Government is under critical examination from several sources, the most striking of which was the plain speaking of Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen. It should be a moment of self-analysis for Germany. Secretary Hull, fully representing in this the American people, seeks to speak as a sincere friend of Germany. There is no prejudice in his words. The United States has too great a stake in Germany, moral and financial, for that. The American nation is simply interested in seeing the German people work out their difficulties with justice and equality. Because of this very attachment, the Washington government feels a responsibility to be a bit franker than other powers. Germany has a friend in the United States, and the United States on this instance wishes to perform the highest function of friendship: to speak the necessary truth.

Youth Adjusts Itself

Book of the Day

ALICE GRANT ROSMAN, after several years of writing consistently good novels, during which time she has gradually acquired an enthusiastic public of a size sufficient to put her books in the "best-seller" class, now establishes herself even more securely in her niche with her latest work, *SOMEBODY MUST* (New York: Minton Balch, \$3). True, it is still in the realm of light fiction, written frankly for entertainment, but that it succeeds admirably places it in a higher order than most books of its type.

Miss Rosman writes with an unobtrusive facility which makes her stories all pleasing to read. "Somebody Must" bears further witness to this talent. Not only is it well-written and carefully constructed, but it contains some excellent characterization. Indeed, Miss Rosman proves herself more penetrating than usual, and presents a complex interplay of emotions.

The Strong One

In "Somebody Must," Miss Rosman makes clear how a lack of frankness, selfish leaping to conclusions, thoughtlessness, tend to cause misunderstandings which may disrupt a home. When troubles of this sort come, somebody must be strong and ready to act wisely in order to hold the family together. Somebody must—here, in the case of the Fletes, it is the younger daughter, Kay, who steps in and, with patience and tact, restores order.

The flighty, rather irresponsible mother and the repressed, stern father drift into a misunderstanding, and when Mrs. Flete abruptly takes a vacation from the household, Kay returns home from college to manage things for her father and her small brother, Pell. Miss Rosman probes more deeply into the springs of action than has heretofore been her custom, and as a result the characters emerge as real people, well worth knowing.

Atmosphere of Cheerfulness

Kay Flete and Derek Ashe are delightful young persons with a gratifying supply of unselfishness. The father, James Flete, perhaps the best drawn, affords an example of the disadvantage people labor under when they are uncommunicative and morose. These characteristics caused his family to label James Flete a forbidding tyrant, until Kay penetrated his reserve and found him at heart a likable man, an excellent father.

Kay's attempts to understand her family, to bring cooperation and harmony into the home, are deservedly successful; this and the happy working out of her own love story give the book an atmosphere of cheerfulness. Amusing, clever without being self-consciously smart, refreshing, it merits a high place on any list of light summer fiction. MARGON WEST.

Catalonian Cameo

PORT VENDRES, FRANCE

STRANGE patterings that might have come from many hurrying high heels, agitated bleatings, and the sharp bark of a dog hastened me toward the blue shutters of my hotel window in that section of southern France postally described as "Pyrénées-Orientales." Back went the shutters, wide open bounced the tall window; and I saw my first herd of goats.

There must have been nearly 300 of them. All sorts and sizes of goats. Their little pointed hoofs pattered on the gray stones of the Quai; a shaggy dog, of no breed that I could distinguish, pranced round them. A goatherd, with a long twisted stick, wandered along with them, humming. His clothes were ancient, his *espadrilles* had seen far better days; on his head reposed the inevitable *béret*. It was a dirty, dusty *béret*, once black, now almost gray with age and dust. But he wore it at a rakish angle, his head held high.

There is a certain sunny port, very close to Spain. It is a tiny town, with the semioriental air common to so many towns along that coast. One side forms a long landing stage for luxury liners from Algiers, with an immense warehouse and custom house combined, running the full length of the wharf. To that little harbor Algerian liners bring the first new potatoes, lettuces by the thousand, strawberries, green vegetables, asparagus, grain, casks of wine.

This sleepy port, Spanish in its disregard of Today, its enthusiasm for Tomorrow—when it is always so much more convenient to do things!—is the bottle neck through which many necessities and luxuries are poured into France. Less than ten kilometers distant, the frontier marked by another place called Port Bou, lies Spain. A long tunnel under the mountains carries the railway from one country to the other, and in that tunnel weird smuggling takes place.

The lazy charm of this southern port had been attracting me since a friend went to live there. The only English resident in the place, she has a delightful flat—five rooms plus a hall that is another room in itself—at a yearly rental under £50. The snag is that every drop of water has to be carried up two flights of stone stairs from a primitive though picturesque pump a few yards beyond the front door.

Every wardrobe in the place contains two similar items; a *béret* and a pair of *espadrilles*. In spite of the sun a *béret* seems to meet all requirements as to headgear; and the rope-soled shoes that tie on with long tapes are one's only hope in the walking line. No heels could stand the cobbles of this southern port for long.

Trying to discover how the natives earn their daily bread I concluded that their choice of labor lay between being dock hands, helping to load and unload the Algerian liners four times weekly, or being in the wine trade, or being fishermen. On the way to the lighthouse there is a small beach, on which many boats are drawn up. Red mullet must be plentiful, judging by its frequent appearance on the hotel menu. And there is also the *langoustine* industry. From this port France obtains the majority of its *langoustes*—that lucullan shellfish that is so like a lobster, minus claws, and so much nicer, to my mind. It is known as crayfish in other lands.

Then there is the *Café du Commerce*. Most of the business in the town appears to be conducted in that café. It is long and narrow. It has unshaded lights, the usual tables along the walls, and others down the center of the room, with its crowning glory, the Russian billiards table, at the far end. In the summer there are tables outside, on the pavement; I did not know the place in those days.

At night the place is crowded. Always, there is some diligent snail-like writer of letters occupying one table with a small cup of coffee, a large blotter,

and copious sheets of writing paper. Was there ever a café in France without its letter writer? At the table in the center of the room men of all kinds play "Trous," or some other card game peculiar to the Catalan country. And round the billiard table there is always a crowd.

Everyone plays billiards. After playing for many days and nights, I decided that the finest player was a dock laborer, Maurice, father of five children and owner of the nicest rugged face, with always a clean white scarf round his neck. One afternoon he brought his eldest little boy to see us; so proud, and well he might be, for that child could have marched round any London or New York park with the best of them. Next to Maurice, I would place the local peanut vendor as billiards expert. Following him, my own teacher, a small Spanish youth, tailor by trade, Alfonso by name, ranks as his closest rival.

Anyhow, the peanut vendor was a grand character; such a marvelous face, full of humor. Nobody ever addressed him by name, but everyone liked him, and I was told by each *habitué* in turn that it was a shame that he was leaving shortly for Barcelona, where he would have a much better job and make a lot more money.

Alfonso wore felt slippers and flapping trousers; a long white silk scarf entwined his neck. A diminutive black *béret* clung to the side of his thick dark hair. How it stayed "put" is yet a mystery.

Alfonso taught me a lot about billiards; but Russian billiards is an exasperating game. A small lighthouse stands in the center of the table. If you chance to knock it down when your score is 890 (as I did, one grim evening) bang goes every point you have made. Most lighthouses are built on rock; but not that one.

As for the smuggling business, my friends have told me that most of the oranges and a lot of other things sold in the port (such as meat and chickens) are smuggled through the tunnel from Port Bou, because they are so much cheaper in Spain than in France.

Smuggling in the tunnel is said to be done in two ways. Such unbreakable things as joints and chickens are made into parcels and lowered from the windows of the train, fairly near the French end of the tunnel. Shortly after the departure of the train for Paris or Toulouse somebody from the port wanders into the tunnel, empty handed, and returns with the parcel.

In the case of such things as vegetables, oranges and lemons—all so cheap in Spain, and so expensive in France—the method is different. Buying a ticket at Port Bou for the French port—a question of a sou or two—women enter the train with strangely bulky figures. The journey is short, but in the darkness of the tunnel, and at a spot not too far from France, a shower of oranges and lemons descends along the lines. At the station on the French side some slim and agile women clamber out and take the next train back. The collection of goods thus deposited is known to be an almost daily task on the part of the women of the port, or their children. And nobody seems to mind.

If I were a film producer I would take myself to this town, haunt the open squares and the big cafés, until I found a certain peanut vendor, with a melancholy small boy as his assistant. Then I would engage him, on the spot, and take him to Hollywood, *pronto*. For he has the rugged charm of Lionel Barrymore, the courteous manner of an ambassador, and the type of face that has made a fortune for more than one French comedian. The word "Hollywood" reminds me that the port and its surrounding country is more like California—or vice versa—than any other place I have seen. It would be amusing to take a camera into that *Café du Commerce*, some evening. In there are many characters worthy of fame, but likely to continue to be known only as lettuce-shifters for all that.

MARGARET CHUTE.

North . . South . . East . . West

Uncle Sam Takes Off His Coat

By FRANK L. PERRIN

THERE is the old story, recalled by the boys and girls of an earlier generation, of the mother quail that had nested and hatched her brood in a field of growing grain. As harvest time approached, according to the fable, the young birds became alarmed when they overheard the farmer urging neighbors to come in and gather the crop for him. The mother quail then fled, and her own, perhaps, by saying there was no need to worry. But there came a day when the farmer was heard to say that if no one else would do the job, he would do it himself. That night mother and quail children moved to a new home in the woods across the road.

Now Uncle Sam, personifying the law-abiding people of the United States, is emulating the determined farmer of the fable. His coat is off and he is ready to do a much-needed piece of work which has too long been left to irresponsible agents who have been as indifferent to the demands of the hour as were the farmer's neighbors. He does not feel that he has been abused or betrayed. He realizes that if one wishes a job well done he should be willing and ready to do it himself. And it should not be forgotten that Uncle Sam knows how to do the job, and do it well. It is true, no doubt, that he is greatly encouraged in his present undertaking to bring criminals to justice, and as a means to that end to extend the strong arm of federal authority across state lines and into state jurisdictions, by the realization of an awakened and aroused sense of responsibility everywhere manifested.

It has often been said that no punitive measure can be stronger than the sentiment behind it. I have wondered if this is true, and if legally approved inhibitions and prohibitions which lack this popular support, actually must fail. It should not be true. But if it is, then the reverse certainly must be true. Given this predominant popular support, a righteous law should be enforceable, no matter how often or how grievously it has been abused and transgressed.

There is not the slightest doubt that there is behind this invading and aggressive arm of the federal law the sustaining sentiment of every right-thinking person in the United States. We have seen, in almost every jurisdiction, the flagrant abuses of authority which have resulted in acquittals, mistrials and suspended sentences. Organized crime, conscious of this prevalent lethargy, has taken its seat in the saddle and ridden roughshod on the streets and highways and up to our

very doors. If any of us have been disposed to regard this condition of affairs lightly, we should at once readjust our thinking. It has been a manifestation of the anarchy of crime, which flaunts itself openly as an enemy of civilization. And it has become infectious, just as social diseases always become infectious when selfish vice rules and fear possesses the thoughts of its potential victims.

With the delegation of additional powers to Federal Courts and prosecutors, the opportunity is present for aggressive and decisive action. But effective action can be taken only with the sympathetic cooperation of those of us who are sincere in our desire to see the law enforced and the remedy applied without favoritism. Questions of policy must not be allowed to influence or control those who prosecute or those who sit in judgment.

Uncle Sam has assumed, in accepting the duty recently imposed, an important responsibility. It is to see to it that neither political nor personal considerations contribute in determining who shall be prosecuted and who shall be permitted to escape punishment. While it is true that the just wrath of our venerable Uncle has always been dreaded by lawbreakers and public enemies, it is equally true that federal authority, in the past, has often been abused.

This too frequent abuse of vested authority is no secret to many newspaper reporters and editors and to advocates and practitioners whose experiences have taken them into the Federal Courts. Instances are not unknown in which that powerful triumvirate, the United States Marshal, the Federal District Attorney and the Federal Judge, all creatures and appointees of one or another political party, has imposed unmerited hardships upon those whom they have chosen to persecute where no reasonable ground for prosecution could be found.

It is, in part, because of known vulnerability, and because of weaknesses known by the vicious and predatory to exist in what was popularly regarded as an impregnable structure, that wealthy and politically powerful rings of criminals have dared to flaunt their offenses in the faces of the American people.

So it is that while Uncle Sam is preparing, with commendable zeal and courage, to take up this new campaign against his crafty enemies, he must realize that, in the past, these same foes have been able to find weak places in his offensive front. The job ahead is not one that should be assigned as a reward for past political favors, or as a bribe for services to be rendered in the future.